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KORNILOV REBUTS SHULTZ REMARKS ON TALK OBSTACLES.

LD241335 Moscow TASS in English 1234 GMT 24 Jul 84

["Putting the Blame at the Wrong Door. . ." -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow July 24 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

The more the people in Europe and the world are concerned by the prospect of conversion of Western Europe into the Pentagon's nuclear hostage the more active the Washington administration becomes in trying to mask its militaristic policy and put on others the blame for the increased danger of war. Fresh proof of this was a statement made by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz who said when replying to questions put by a NBC correspondent that the USA allegedly seeks a resumption on talks on arms reduction but that the Soviet Union raises obstacles to this by putting forward preliminary conditions for its return to the conference table.

All these assertions are false from beginning to end.

It is well known that the talks in Geneva, which were to lead to a considerable reduction in nuclear armaments, were torpedoed as a result of deployment of new American first-strike weapons in Western Europe. Responsibility for this is borne both by the USA and its NATO allies and opened, contrary to the will of their peoples, the way to the installation of American Pershing and cruise missiles in Europe.

Now that the situation in Europe and the world has seriously deteriorated as a result of the deployment of new American missiles in Western Europe, Washington officials indulge in "peace" rhetorics. But what is there behind the rhetorics? As a matter of fact, Washington puts forward an ultimatum insisting that the Soviet Union hold talks under conditions when the USA continues deploying its Pershing and cruise missiles and when Western Europe is being turned into a staging ground for a nuclear strike against the Soviet Union and other socialist states, members of the Warsaw Treaty organization.

Facts indicate that the calls for a "serious and intensive dialogue" coming from Washington and its statements on its readiness to go its halfway in the search for mutually acceptable agreements are just words with the help of which Washington is trying to mislead the public. Actually the leaders of the USA are trying to dictate their terms, unacceptable to the Soviet Union, for talks. In other words, it is not the Soviet Union but the USA that puts forward preliminary conditions clearly intended to further block the way to curbing the arms race.

Talks can be resumed at any time, and what is needed for this is not pseudo-peace rhetorics and not attempts to distort the principled position of the Soviet Union, attempts made in Washington by Mr Shultz and others of that ilk. The only thing needed for the resumption of the dialogue is to remove the obstacles put by the USA in the way of talks by deploying its new missiles in Europe.

NO 'CLEAR ANSWER' FROM U.S. ON SPACE TALKS BID

LD251050 Moscow TASS in English 0942 GMT 25 Jul 84

["What Approach They in Washington Are Guided By?" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Washington July 25 TASS -- Representatives of the White House and Department of State at meetings with journalists were asked a number of questions pertaining to the TASS report "It Is High Time To Clear Up the Matter." The report dealt with the Soviet proposal that a joint Soviet-American report be issued which would clearly state the consent of the USSR and the United States to get down to negotiations with a view of elaborating and concluding an agreement on prevention of militarisation of outer space, including full mutual renunciation of anti-satellite systems, and also the consent to introduce as of the day of the beginning of negotiations mutual moratorium on tests and deployment of space armaments.

The correspondents wanted to know whether the American side is ready for full mutual renunciation of anti-satellite systems, and to introduce as of the day of the beginning of the negotiations mutual moratorium on tests and deployment of space armaments. They did not receive a clear answer to any of these questions. A White House spokesman only made deliberately vague statements that he could not answer that question and the White House is now in the process of analysing and shaping its policy. A representative of the Department of State emphasised that the United States considers itself free to raise different issues in the course of the Vienna negotiations.

It turns out that though the American Administration declares that it "accepts without preliminary conditions" the Soviet proposal to open on September 18 this year in Vienna negotiations on prevention of militarisation of outer space, indeed it continues the deceptive game, and talks, as before, about quite different negotiations. News analysts point out that had the United States really taken the Soviet proposal "without any preliminary conditions", as the White House assures, Washington should have no objections against the clearly formulated agenda.

Seemingly, the approach cynically formulated by the head of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency Kenneth Adelman, suits Washington in that question. And Kenneth Adelman said that negotiations on limitation of nuclear armaments are only a trick that the U.S. is compelled to resort to in order to pacify the American people and European allies.

MOSCOW AWAITS U.S. RESPONSE TO TALKS PROPOSAL

LD242008 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Text] The Soviet side's proposal to publish a joint Soviet-American report which would clearly speak of the agreement of the USSR and the United States to begin talks with the aim of working out and concluding an agreement on the prevention of the militarization of space has attracted the attention of the major mass information media abroad. Let us recall that it deals with the rejection of antisatellite systems and also with agreement to establish from the day the talks start a mutual moratorium on the testing and deployment of space armaments. A latest news commentary. At the microphone is Vladimir Pasko:

Almost a month has passed already since the Soviet Government's proposal to begin talks to work out and conclude an agreement on the prevention of the militarization of space was handed over to the U.S. Administration.

However, there has been no intelligible response so far. At the beginning the holding of talks was linked with the condition of resuming discussion of the questions of strategic and European nuclear armaments, although the Soviet Union has stressed on more than one occasion that this is possible only after the new U.S. first-strike weapons have been withdrawn from Europe.

When this attempt to get away from the talks was exposed, Washington resorted to a new device. They tried to avoid a specific theme for the talks. We are ready to go to Vienna right now, without any conditions, they stated. And let us sort out when we get there what we are going to talk about. The subterfuge of starting talks with an indeterminate agenda did not succeed either, but they are are continuing to maneuver across the ocean. They are now attempting to exchange talks on the prevention of the militarization of cosmic space for talks on the militarization of space -- that is, with talks which have nothing in common with the Soviet proposal. As before, they are remaining silent on such an important element of the Soviet proposal as the establishment of a mutual moratorium. The reason for such behavior is obvious. Having taken an extremely dangerous course toward the disruption of the strategic balance of forces, Washington is at the same time striving to convince mankind of its adherence to peace. While stating its preparedness for talks on space, it is persistently evading them.

In these conditions the Soviet side has officially proposed that full clarity should be introduced into the question -- that a joint report should be published that would clearly state both the theme of the possible talks and the agreement of the sides to establish with the start of the talks a mutual moratorium on the testing and deployment of space armaments. As emerges from the reports of information agencies, Washington is expressing surprise, asking: Why is this necessary? We have given our agreement to go to Vienna. It is necessary. The nature of the American response will show whether they are ready to accept the Soviet proposal and whether they are ready for talks precisely on the banning of space weapons, or whether Washington intends to continue its game of deception around this question.

MEDIA CITED ON USSR'S SPACE TALKS OFFER

LD242107 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1612 GMT 24 Jul 84

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Sergey Pr[illegible]vdin]

[Text] Continuing to comment widely on the proposal of the Soviet Government to the U.S. Government on talks on prevention of the militarization of space, the mass media is paying attention to the TASS reports which exposed the awkward attempts of the Washington administration to depict things as if the United States allegedly accepts this proposal.

As BTA says, in fact, Washington is just making an appearance of being ready for businesslike discussion of this new, important Soviet initiative in order to mislead world public opinion, primarily American public opinion, taking into consideration the approaching U.S. Presidential elections. In fact, the Reagan administration is still talking about quite different talks which have nothing to do with the Soviet proposals.

CTK notes that the United States, in trying to artificially link the issue of renewal of strategic nuclear weapons talks -- which Washington broke off itself -- to the issue of prevention of the militarization of space, intends in fact to create unacceptable conditions for the Soviet Union.

The above-mentioned TASS report, as is known, says that the Soviet side, to make the subject of possible talks completely clear, recently proposed the publication of a joint Soviet-American statement which would state precisely the agreement of the USSR and the United States to begin talks with the aim of elaborating and concluding an agreement on the prevention of the militarization of space, including complete renunciation of antisatellite systems, and also stating an agreement to establish, from the day that talks began, a reciprocal moratorium on the testing and deployment of space weapons.

It would seem that this is a perfectly clear, specific, and very sensible proposal; this is noted by the foreign mass media. However, it turns out that the Washington administration has its own viewpoint on this account. This was set out by White House spokesman Larry Speakes. As the UPI agency reports, Speakes, addressing journalists, first tried to avoid a direct reply to questions on the proposals that our country suggested being clearly laid out in a joint Soviet-American report. To judge from Speakes' pronouncements, the Soviet proposal for establishing a moratorium on the testing and deployment of space weapons particularly does not suit the United States, since the Pentagon, as is known, is already conducting such tests. Second, the White House representative reconfirmed that the United States intends to link the space talks with the issue of strategic nuclear weapons limitation.

At the same time he stated that the United States will continue the deployment of its new nuclear first-strike missiles in Western Europe. As is known, it is precisely this deployment that made the continuation of the talks on limitation of strategic nuclear weapons pointless and impossible.

As we can see, Washington's "logic" -- in inverted commas -- is fairly simple: In continuing the deployment of its new missiles in West Europe, the United States is making the renewal of the talks on nuclear weapons limitation, which they themselves broke off, impossible, and in making the issue of the prevention of the militarization of space dependent on these talks, Washington is thus also making discussion of this important issue impossible.

To cast another shadow on a clear day, Speakes did not even refrain from an obvious lie, asserting that it is allegedly not the United States, but the Soviet Union, that is putting forward conditions unacceptable to the American side. An obvious attempt to shift the blame to someone else. The United States intends to alter in its favor the present approximate military parity between West and East, not only through further deployment of Euromissiles, but also through continuing to build up its own military might. According to FRANCE-PRESSE, U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger said that the Pentagon will continue to build up the might of the Army by all possible means. He also asserted that during President Reagan's time in power much has already been done in this direction. However, in his words, the United States must continue to arm at a rapid rate. Weinberger said that the U.S. Congress should not stint military allocations which have, as is known, already reached incredible amounts.

U.S. CONTINUING TOWARD MILITARIZATION OF SPACE

LD250001 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2010 GMT 24 Jul 84

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Vladimir Beloshapko]

[Text] I want to start today's broadcast with a report showing that the United States continues acting in the direction of the militarization of space. According to WASHINGTON POST data, the Pentagon is planning to hold the second test of antisatellite weapons next month and launch an antimissile missile into space.

Washington is attempting to cover up this extremely dangerous course with a political, diplomatic, and propagandist game at readiness to conduct talks with the Soviet Union on this problem.

The administration spokesmen are continually saying that the American delegation will travel to Vienna in September to take part in them. Only one thing is unclear in this connection: What, strictly speaking, do the Americans intend to discuss with our country if, as we have seen for ourselves, concrete steps to master near-earth space are already planned by the Pentagon for November, and, it must be assumed, for later times as well?

Meanwhile, the Soviet Union's position in connection with these talks is clear and unambiguous. A recent briefing in the Press Department of the USSR Foreign Affairs Ministry was devoted to this in particular. At the briefing our country's proposal that a joint Soviet-American report be published that would clearly state an agreement between the USSR and the United States to start talks with a view to drawing up and concluding an agreement on preventing the militarization of space, including a complete renunciation of antisatellite systems and an agreement to establish a mutual moratorium on testing and deploying space armaments from the day the talks start. In the opinion of the foreign press, such a statement would clearly define the subject of the talks and promote the creation of a businesslike, constructive atmosphere at the talks.

The impression is being made that Washington is not at all concerned with the successful conclusion of these talks. In Washington they are possessed by the idea of winning a victory in a nuclear war. A noteworthy admission in this respect was made in an interview to the West German STERN magazine by Teller, the idol of the U.S. extreme right-wing circles. The magazine calls him the father of the American hydrogen bomb and adviser to President Reagan in the armaments field. It is also known that Teller played an important role in Reagan's decision on preparations for star wars and the militarization of space. So, this figure stated that the third world war, in which from 100 million to 1 billion would perish, would not mean the destruction of mankind. To all appearances, this forecast, which is startling in its cynicism, enjoys the support of the U.S. ruling circles.

Noting this, the Austrian paper WEG UND ZIEL is justified in writing that for the United States there would be no point in creating a system of antisatellite weapons if it was not planning to inflict the first nuclear strike.

U.S. CHARGED WITH DECEPTION ON EUROMISSILES

LD250800 Moscow TASS in English 0723 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 25 TASS -- One cannot but draw attention to the facts that leaked in the Western press a few days ago, writes PRAVDA news analyst Sergey Vishnevskiy.

First fact. U.S. emissaries in spring this year secretly proposed to the British Government to deploy on British islands "Minuteman" missiles with conventional warheads. That would have been a secret still, had not member of the House of Commons Roland Boyes made an interpellation in Parliament on that score. The Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher then admitted that the question had once been raised before the British side unofficially. She asserted that the U.S. proposal was declined. But her statement did not pacify the concerned parliamentarians.

The news from London shows that American militarists are not content with deployment of their medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

They now plan to deploy strategic missiles in that region. These are exactly the giant "Minuteman-2" and "Minuteman-3" missiles. The talk on equipping these missiles with conventional warheads in "a European version" was seemingly needed to throw dust in the eyes of simpletons.

"Minutemen" missiles were created by no means for "conventonal war." These missiles are the kernal of the American ground-based strategic nuclear missile forces. Every "Minuteman-3" missile has the launching weight of over 35 tons and is equipped with a re-entry vehicle with three warheads of increased power -- 350 kiloton each. In the general opinion of experts, this is a first strike weapon.

Washington's design is obvious: To deploy strategic weapons in Western Europe in addition to medium-range nulcear systems, and thus explode the equilibrium of the military forces and to finally turn the NATO countries into its nuclear hostages. For whom is it not clear what consequences the Pentagon's plan is fraught with for European and international security?

Second fact. This fact was reported in THE WASHINGTON POST by news analyst Walter Pincus who discovered in coded articles of the U.S. budget a programme of neutron weapons production. This time Pincus wrote about the Pentagon's plan of production of 925 modernised nuclear artillery shells intended for use in Western Europe. It became known that last month the Senate hurriedly approved allocations of 1,100 million dollars for that programme.

This is what comes from the propaganda hullabaloo around some part of tactical nuclear ammunition of the United States being "taken out" of Western Europe. Instead of outdated warheads they intend to deploy qualitatively new warheads in the continent. According to Pincus' information, 925 artillery shells will have double the range of those now at the disposal of the American Army in Europe.

Thus, to bring to Europe on the sly strategic missiles, new, more deadly types of tactical weapons -- such are the secret designs of the U.S. strategists. Attempts are therefore being made to conceal them from the public since they cross out the decpetive speeches on the striving for "equilibrium on the lowest level", writes Sergey Vishnevskiy.

ISRAELYAN SPEAKS ON CHEMICAL DISARMAMENT

LD241923 Moscow TASS in English 1740 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Text] Geneva July 24 TASS -- Problem number one in present-day world politics is that of preventing the arms race, said Viktor Israelyan, head of the Soviet delegation, addressing today a plenary meeting of the Disarmament Conference. Meanwhile, chemical disarmament, he said, may play an important positive role in resolving the problem of the limitation of the arms race and of disarmament. The Soviet delegation points out with regret that the negotiations at the Geneva forum as regards a ban on chemical weapons are yet far from the ultimate goal -- the drawing up of a corresponding convention. The Amrican draft document tabled in April, far from being a constructive contribution to the work already done, creates a number of major insoluble problems which did not exist previously, deepens differences between the participants in the talks, and throws the talks back on some issues, especially as far as control is concerned.

The Soviet delegation, its head continued, declares for centering on the main, key elements of the convention predetermining its successful application.

Any other questions in connection with its practical implementation and observance could be examined by a consultative committee including all parties to the future convention. In the opinion of the Soviet delegation, the committee can, among its other duties, outline methods of inspection, determine the order and time for their holding, a range for cooperation between internatinal and national control bodies, etc.

This evaluation of the situation at the talks on the prohibition of chemical weapons has been supported by Stanislaw Turbanski, representative of the Polish People's Republic. He stated that the American draft puts forward totally unjustified and excessive demands on control, unacceptable for other delegatations, and infringing upon the interest of many states. Doubts remain also as regards the degree to which the draft ensures control over the whole of the chemical industry of the United States, including the private enterprises. It is necessary to reach agreement on scrapping the chemical weapons, the speaker said in conclusion. And this should be done as soon as possible, without putting up artificial obstacles.

ISRAELYAN ADVOCATES SPECIAL CW COMMISSION

LD241953 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1612 GMT 24 Jul 84

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Sergey Pravdin]

[Text] A routine plenary session was held on 24 July at the Geneva Disarmament Conference. Incidentally, many of our listeners, including Comrades Kedysh from Podolsk, Yakimchuk from Simferopol, and Nayek from Tula have asked us to talk about the work of that conference. Over to our correspondent Gennadiy Vedenyapin.

[Vedenyapin] At the center of attention of the participants at today's plenary session were problems connected with banning chemical weapons. Talks on this matter are still very far from the final target and it is primarily Washington's stance that is to blame for this. The draft convention put forward by the American delegation not only fails to promote progress at the talks; it puts them back. The thing is that while the American draft specifically calls for scrupulous control over the territory of other states, it excludes the chemical concerns of the United States itself from the sphere of such control. Washington's stance has once again demonstrated its lack of desire to hold talks which would be aimed at limiting the large-scale military programs which it is now implementing. In other words, the Washington administration is demonstrating a clear absence of desire to hold an honest, constructive dialogue on the issue of banning the production and use of chemical weapons.

Today's speech by the head of the Soviet delegation to the Geneva Disarmament Conference contains an appeal to all taking part in the discussion to move the talks mechanism out of deadlock. This needs a mutual will to achieve accord on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security. The Soviet delegation advocated the creation of a special consultative committee on chemical weapons that could help in the elaboration of the relevant convention and would resolve a most wide range of issues connected with its observance.

IZVESTIYA: BIOLOGICAL WARFARE CLAIMS FALSE

LD142106 Moscow TASS in English 2035 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 14 TASS -- Another anti-Soviet campaign has lately begun in the American press: Readers are being intimidated with the threat of bacteriological warfare allegedly prepared by the Soviet Union, the newspaper IZVESTIYA writes tonight.

The meaning of the press campaign is easy to see, the paper writes. Efforts are being made to convince the ordinary people in the West that the deployment of new U.S. missiles in Europe is a harmless defensive move. By contrast, anything the Russians might do constitutes a horrible threat, and this is exactly when false evidence, allegedly existing intelligence data, and manipulating with facts are put to work.

An example of such attitude is a story around a mathematical model devised by a Soviet scientist, Professor L. Rvachev, who heads the Laboratory of Epidemiological Cybernetics at the Gamaliya Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology. The professor could hardly ever imagine that his research project could ever be used as a "proof" that Russians are preparing for bacteriological warfare. His mathematical model is designed to forecast the spreading patterns of -- flu. However, IZVESTIYA writes, the project and the name of the researcher were used to misinform the public opinion.

IZVESTIYA recalls that it was the U.S.A. which bailed out the Japanese war criminals who had been readying a large-scale bacteriological warfare.

Back in 1949, the Soviet Union at a open-door court hearing in the city of Khabarovsk, sentenced those war criminals who had been taken prisoner by Soviet troops. But the United States harbored from justice General Shiro Isiya, commander of the deadly "Unit 731" and more than 2,500 of his henchmen. They bought that with materials on the development of bacteriological weapons, the findings of barbaric experiments on men and strains of deadly bacteria bred by them. During the Korean war, the U.S.A. used bacteriological bombs similar in design to those that had been developed by the sinister "Unit 731".

IZVESTIYA recalls that in 1972 the Soviet Union signed the convention on the prohibition of the development, production, and stockpiling of bacteriological (biological), toxin weapons and their destruction. This outlawed the development of biological weapons. Never has the Soviet Union, the newspaper emphasises, violated the international obligations it has taken.

DEMCHENKO ON POLAND, SHULTZ ASIA TRIP, NEAR EAST

PM241101 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jul 84 First Edition p 4

[Pavel Demchenko "International Review"]

[Text] Following a Tried and Tested Course

The clash of two courses, two diametrically opposed trends, has become a characteristic feature of the present-day international situation. On the one hand, the course of the Soviet Union and the socialist community countries is aimed at the development of friendship and equal cooperation between peoples and strengthening peace and good-neighborliness, and on the other, there is the policy of the imperialist forces, headed by the United States, which is pushing mankind into the abyss of the arms race, hostility, and confrontations on both a global and a regional scale. The past week's events confirm the correctness of this conclusion.

The Polish people, together with their friends and brothers, celebrated a great holiday this week: the 40th anniversary of Poland's rebirth. On 22 July 1944 the highest organ of the newly formed power, the Polish National Liberation Committee, addressed its compatriots with the ardent words of the program manifesto. That July day has become the symbol of a radical turnabout in Poland's destiny, the start of the socialist period in its development. The celebrations held in Warsaw and other cities in the country were a holiday for the whole socialist community, of which Poland is an integral part. Delegations came from the socialist countries. As Comrade W. Jaruzelski said, "The 40-year jubilee gives our party, the working class, and the people new impetus. The Polish People's Republic greets it as a socialist state which, after difficult trials, is once again continuing its resolute march, under PZPR leadership, toward a better future."

The visit to Moscow by Chan Si, chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, was a new step in the development of friendly relations between the USSR and Kampuchea. The talks held in our capital touched first and foremost on the development of bilateral ties, and also on a number of international problems, especially the situation in Asia, where, as in other parts of the world, the threat to peace is being intensified and hostile intrigues continue against Kampuchea, Vietnam, and Laos.

The proposal of those countries' governments to smooth over relations with neighbors and return to the path of mutually advantageous cooperation has yet to meet with a favorable response. Moreover, as a result of the conspiracy being implemented against the PRK, it is not being given the opportunity to take its legitimate place in the United Nations and other international organizations; support is being given to various antigovernment groupings and emigre rabble.

Naturally, all this is poisoning the atmosphere in Southeast Asia by preserving an explosive seat of tension there. Naturally, too, an improvement in the situation in this part of the world would undoubtedly promote the interests of world peace. The Soviet Union is not only convinced that this region, like all of Asia, can and must become a zone of peace, stability, and good-neighborliness; it is taking real steps to secure the resolution of this task by political means.

This course enjoys great prestige in the world. Thus, the Mongolian-Vietnamese statement published the other day says that the two countries express full support for the initiatives to improve the international situation put forward by the Soviet Union. Mongolia made an important initiative the other day in proposing that the UN General Assembly discuss the question of "The Peoples' Right to Peace."

The facts show that a quite different goal is pursued by the present American Administration. This is indicated, in particular, by the results of the tour of a number of Southeast Asian and Pacific countries undertaken recently by U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz.

Rebuffing Militarist Plans

First of all, it must be said that the secretary of state's trip reflected the general activation of American policy in the region after President R. Reagan's Chinese tour. The United States is trying to knock together a "second front" there against the socialist world and to "adapt" the region to suit its own military-strategic needs. A series of high-ranking representatives of the Washington administration have been there in recent months, among them Vice President G. Bush and J. Kirkpatrick, U.S. permanent representative to the United Nations, and now Shultz.

All these figures had quite definite goals in setting off for such distant lands, goals of a military-political and economic nature. Thus, for a long time now the United States has been working on ASEAN, a grouping that now consists of 6 countries with a total population of more than 270 million and with huge natural resources, rubber, tin, oil, and so forth. It is a question of harnessing these countries more closely to Washington by intimidating them with the "Soviet-Vietnamese threat."

And Shultz' trip started with a visit to several of the ASEAN countries. Then he flew to Australia, and, finally, he took part in the 33d annual session of the council of ANZUS, a military alliance uniting the United States, Australia, and New Zealand, in the New Zealand capital, Wellington.

Now that the trip has ended, Washington is trying to present it as an example of "successful diplomacy." But on examination, things look very different: The goods the secretary of state was advertising were not greeted with enthusiasm anywhere: U.S. designs in the military sphere met with criticism in some cases and were frankly rebuffed in others. As THE NEW YORK TIMES writes, "Shultz ended his trip clearly irritated by the criticism he had to listen to. In Malaysia, Indonesia, and Singapore, government leaders reminded him that China, which is economically strong and receives American aid, could bring them nothing but trouble in the future."

In a word, nobody particularly swallowed the expatiations about the mythical "Soviet military threat." Nor was it possible to completely push through the idea of a Pacific community, by means of which the United States would like to become a kind of "coordinator" of the economic and military policy of states in a vast region of the globe. This question, the Indonesian newspaper JAKARTA POST writes, "give rise to much discussion and very little unanimity... ASEAN does not want to have anything to do with some kind of formal organization that would undermine its role in Southeast Asia."

And real embarrassment lay in store for Shultz in Wellington. The fact is that on the eve of the opening of the ANZUS council session, the results of the elections to the New Zealand Parliament became known. The opposition Labor Party won, and it had promised to stop allowing American ships carrying nuclear weapons or with nuclear engines access to the country. Hitherto, 12 or 14 American nuclear submarines and other ships, being close at hand, have regularly called at New Zealand ports for repair, refueling, and crew recreation. Now this practice is in jeopardy.

The outcome of the elections reshuffled the cards for the session participants. New Zealand was represented at the session by a minister in the outgoing government, while the Labor Party, which had not yet formed a cabinet, refused to send an observer. Moreover the Labor leader, who will become prime minister, confirmed his promise to the voters.

In this situation, the work of the leading ANZUS organ turned out to be simply pointless. Shultz, who proposed to use his visit to Wellington to spur Australia and New Zealand to further increase military spending and participate still more in Washington's global plans, was basically forced to take emergency measures to save the very existence of the military bloc.

The notorious ramblings about the "Soviet threat" and New Zealand's "defenselessness" should anyone attack it were brought into play again, along with open hints of the possibility of economic sanctions. This is a fairly serious matter, since the country is living through difficult times at present: The economic recession in the West has badly affected the New Zealand economy. Its exports, including wool, butter, and meat, have fallen, unemployment has reached a record level, and the foregin debt has reached $16 billion, for a country with a population of 3 million, that is a huge sum. Now Washington, which, according to one American diplomat, is "annoyed and losing its patience," is exerting pressure on the weak spot.

It is not hard to understand the reason for this nervousness: The so-called "domino theory," according to which if one domino falls, the others, follow, is pursuing American strategists like a nightmare. If a little country like New Zealand, which has thousands of threads binding it to the West, challenges Washington, what could the consequences be in countries where antiwar, anti-American sentiments are equally strong? The influential Japanese newspaper ASAHI believes that the Labor victory "was a serious blow to U.S. strategy in the Pacific. If the New Zealand Government adopts measures to restrict or ban the calling of U.S. ships carrying nuclear weapons at its ports, this will have a great influence on Australia, Japan, and other countries linked by treaty commitments to the United States."

And indeed, the antiwar, antinuclear movement in the countries mentioned is relatively strong. But the echo of the New Zealand elections will inevitably rebound far beyond the Pacific, in Western Europe, for instance, where a new wave is rising against the siting of American first-strike missiles and the calling at ports of American ships carrying nuclear weapons. Fighters for peace in Britain and the FRG, the Netherlands and Belgium are continuing their courageous actions. The participants in an international peace camp situated near the small Sicilian town of Comiso have planned a series of demonstrations. Norwegian peace supporters have called for another international camp to be organized in their country.

People everywhere are demanding that the nuclear maniacs be curbed, an end to the arms race, which is swallowing up more and more resources, and a return to the relaxation of international tension, which accords with the peoples' interests and creates the conditions for the resolution of complex global and regional problems.

In the Near East

Two events in the Arab-Israeli conflict zone have attracted the attention of the world press in recent days: the normalization of the situation in Lebanon, and the agreement signed between a number of Palestinian organizations.

The fact that shots can no longer be heard in Beirut and blood is not flowing in internecine clashes, that the capital's airport is receiving planes, and that ships are again unloading various cargoes, can only be welcomed. After 9 years of cruel trials the Lebanese people are gradually returning to their peaceful occupations. This process is neither easy nor quick, but it is happening, and after the capital it is spreading to rural regions and small towns. Flareups happen from time to time, but now they can be localized and extinguished relatively quickly. Everything indicates that on the whole the stormy atmosphere is being eased.

However, this evaluation applies only to that part of Lebanon that is not under Israeli occupation. In the south the situation is characterized by the growth of the liberation struggle and guerrilla actions against the occupiers, as well as by the increasingly tough punitive reprisals against patriots. The liberation of the south is a national task for the Lebanese, and now that the internecine strife has largely been suppressed, it comes to the forefront.

The problem of cohesion and unity of ranks remains one of the most important for the Palestinian liberation movement, in whose ranks differences flared up soon after the Beirut battle of 1982. At that time, a group of officers from the largest Palestinian grouping, Fatah, demanded a change in PLO leadership methods and refused to submit to Y. 'Arafat on the pretext that he had, in their view, begun to give preference to political actions to the detriment of military actions. The debates that arose affected other detachments of the Palestinian movement as well and developed into armed clashes.

And now, in the Algerian capital, after several rounds of talks, an agreement has been signed between the leading Palestinian organizations, Fatah, the Democratic and Popular Fronts for the Liberation of Palestine, the Palestinian Liberation Front, and the Palestinian Communist Party, on cooperation and unity of actions within the PLO framework. Although not all the details of the agreement have been made public, the published statement speaks of a consensus being reached on political and organizational issues. The PLO's determination to continue the struggle in all forms to ensure the Palestinian Arabs' national rights, including the right to create an independent state, was reaffirmed. The talks' participants deemed it necessary to convene by mid-September of this year a routine session of the Palestine National Council (parliament-in-exile), the Palestinian movement's supreme organ that has not met for more than a year now.

The reaction of the other Palestinian groupings to the agreement is not yet quite clear, but in the opinion of an official PLO spokesman, the threat of the organization's splitting has been averted and its actions are now being stepped up. The struggle that still lies ahead for the satisfaction of the Palestinians' legitimate rights and the liberation of the Arab lands occupied by Israel since 1967 will be long and stubborn. This is indicated, for instance, by the fact that it has not yet proved possible to convene an international conference on the Near East problem with the participation of all interested parties, an idea put forward by the Soviet Union. The UN secretary general sent an invitation to 20 countries to attend a conference, and only 2, the United States and Israel, refused.

Historical experience indicates that the struggle against the Israeli aggressors and their American patrons will not end until justice prevails in that part of the globe.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION, VOTERS' CONCERNS VIEWED

PM241230 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jul 84 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent G. Vasilyev report under the rubric "The Week's Echo": "Political Carnival and Realities of Life"]

[Excerpt] San Francisco, 12 Jul -- The Democratic Party convention went on for 4 days. For 4 days waves of demonstrators broke against the Moscone Center's concrete-and-glass walls. Endless columns of workers calling for the protection of labor union rights stretched through the streets. Thousands attended a turbulent rally of peace champions demanding an end to the nuclear arms race. Men and women participated in a silent vigil to protest Washington's interventionist policy in Central America and the Near East. The pressure of these human waves could not but be felt inside the convention hall.

On the eve of the convention the Gallup Institute conducted an opinion poll in an attempt to determine what the main concerns of U.S. voters are today. People spoke of international tension and the threat of nuclear war as their primary subject for concern. Unemployment came second. Third was the high cost of living. And fourth the record U.S. budget deficit, which is fraught with dangerous consequences for the economy. The speakers addressing the convention hammered at these "sore spots." These are the strings in Americans' hearts on which the platform adopted by the convention is trying to play.

Anticipating the main directions of its campaign marathon in the 3 and 1/2 months remaining until the election, the platform adopted by the Democratic Party accuses the Reagan administration of having made the rich richer and the poor poorer. It charges that social programs have been curtailed and that national minority rights have been infringed. Though they are specific in their criticism of the U.S. Administration, the authors of the platform speak only in highly general terms of the way in which they intend to achieve "economic prosperity" and "social justice."

The platform adopted by the convention points out that the Reagan administration has exacerbated international tension, has increased the danger of a nuclear catastrophe, has failed to conclude a single arms limitation agreement with the Soviet Union, and is working toward war in Central America. The Democrats promise, if they come to power, to propose holding regular Soviet-American summit meetings, freeze the nuclear arms race, impose a moratorium on underground nuclear arms tests and the testing of antisatellite weapons, start talks on preventing the militarization of outer space, ask the Senate to ratify the SALT II treaty, and stop the production of MX missiles and B-1 bombers. At the same time the platform contains quite a few standard anti-Soviet fabrications and all kinds of anticommunist attacks that might have been borrowed straight from the vocabulary of the incumbent Republican administration.

The convention was held in conditions where the Democratic Party and the U.S. liberal circles that gravitate toward it are experiencing difficult times. The Democrats' defeat in the 1980 presidential elections and the coming to power in Washington of the most reactionary circles grouped around the Repulican Party's right wing have had their effect. Making efficient use of the powerful propaganda apparatus, the incumbent administration has managed to convince quite broad strata of the population that programs of social maneuvering -- a distinguishing feature of Democrats since the time of Franklin Delano Roosevelt -- are an evil resulting only in high taxes, and that the path to prosperity lies through "pure capitalism" unencumbered by social programs or state regulation. The total chauvinist, militarist, and anticommunist indoctrination to which the country has been subjected over the whole of the last 3 and 1/2 years has also made its mark on people's mental attitudes.

These are the conditions in which the Democratic Party held its convention.

More than 3 months still remain, of course, until the election, and opinions polls have on many occasions misled the local political pundits. The Democrats are hoping that they will be helped by the nomination of a woman as vice presidential candidate. They consider that they will enjoy much greater support than before in the poll from black and "colored" Americans, mobilized by Jesse Jackson's candidacy. But, as they unanimously declare, an "uphill trek" lies ahead.

...The orchestra belts out rollicking tunes. A flood of blue, red, and white balloons descends from somewhere above. Mondale delivers the ritualistic speech declaring that he "accepts" the convention's proposal to nominate him as candidate for the post of U.S. president. The hall rocks, shaking to the syncopated rhythm of a mass St Vitus dance. What a carnival! Although it would seem that carnivals should be the last thing on the Democrats' minds now...

PALLADIN REVIEWS DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

PM241353 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Jul 84 Morning Edition p 5

[A. Palladin report: "Rhetoric and Sober Voices"]

[Text] Washington -- San Francisco's Moscone Center, where the many thousands of delegates to the U.S. Democratic Party National Convention thronged from Monday through Thursday, has emptied. Souvenir-hunters from among the local population and convention participants who have remained behind in the city wander through the huge hall, collecting leftover pamphlets, posters, banners, and buttons -- the organizers have taken pity and lifted the charge which had been imposed to augment the party's coffers.

As for the political observers, they are, of course, concerned not with souvenirs, but with the results of the convention. As usual in America, form takes precedence over content. According to these yardsticks, some people see the Democrats' gathering as historic: For the first time, one of the two leading parties has nominated a woman as its candidate for vice president, and for the first time the black population, headed by J. Jackson, played a significant role in the convention's work and decisions. In this connection the decisions of W. Mondale, the candidate approved for the state's highest office, are described as farsighted: In Ferraro, they say, he has gained a good helper in the struggle for women's votes, and the alliance with Jackson has created the prerequisites for enlisting the support of millions of blacks who formerly used to boycott presidential elections. Nonetheless even the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, which has Democratic sympathies, predicts considerable difficulties for the Democrats in their attempts to win the White House, where their opponent has entrenched himself with all the odds in his favor.

The speeches delivered under the roof of the Moscone Center contained much of the rhetoric and self-advertisement that is usual for politicians here. Reckoning with the realities of American society, the speakers addressed from the platform not so much their party colleagues, as the nation as a whole (all the television companies transmitted the convention proceedings).

Nonetheless, apart from the routine appeals to the Americans' patriotism and religious sentiments and calls for a unity of aims and aspirations known to be unattainable, the speeches contained much that has become unfamiliar to America in 3 and 1/2 years of the Reagan administration. Thus demands rang out at the convention for the renunciation of the fatal policy of confrontation and the whipping up of international tension.

Before it is too late, Jackson, for instance, stated, it is necessary to reach agreement on peaceful coexistence with the USSR. Reagan, M. Cuomo, governor of New York State, reminded his fellow citizens, has launched a "furious arms race," imposed an unprecedented military budget on the country, and is using false phraseology as a cover for supporting fascist regimes. "A nuclear arms freeze is not a slogan, but a means of survival in the nuclear age," Ferraro said, voicing the opinion of the majority of convention participants. Mondale himself also came out in favor of the restoration of the peace dialogue with the Soviet Union which was broken off by Reagan. Sober assessments, sensible proposals...

More consistent and principled than the other speakers at the convention were the participants in meetings held outside the Moscone Center under the slogans: "Work, not bombs!", "No to a repetition of Vietnam in Central America!", and "Deploy new enterprises, not missiles!" But neither their voices nor those of the most farsighted delegates were adequately reflected in the program documents approved at the convention as a platform for the November election. The Democrats' leadership chose a so-called centrist line, accepting the rules of the game which are dictated by the Republican administration. Finding the courage only for passive criticism of their opponents, pinning hopes on blunders by them, and failing to make up their minds to put forward a real alternative, Mondale and his supporters are not helping to offer a real choice. It is only a matter of a choice offered to the voter by the parties of big business.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA HITS UNPRECEDENTED BUDGET

PM241133 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Jul 84 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Obeying the Militarists"]

[Text] Washington, 23 Jul -- The supreme U.S. legislative organ -- Congress -- is resuming work after a 3-week recess.

The main point on the sittings' agenda is the definitive approval of the Reagan administration's requests for appropriations for military purposes. As is well known, the Pentagon budget for fiscal 1985 was approved by the Senate at the record sum of $291 billion.

Virtually all the White House's demands were satisfied, above all those for funds for building up U.S. strategic nuclear potential and continuing work on the creation of an extensive ABM system with space-based elements. The Pentagon budget has also been approved by the House of Representatives -- on a somewhat reduced but still unprecedented scale. Now the question of military appropriations has been sent to the Congressional Conference Committee, whose members, according to observers' assessments, will be subjected to intensive indoctrination from White House and Pentagon lobbyists counting eventually on securing from Congress the maximum satisfaction of their requests for appropriations for military preparations.

The so-called plans to "reduce the budget deficit" are linked most directly with these dangerous programs. One plan, which provides for the further reduction of federal expenditure on social programs and an increase in taxes, has already been rubber-stamped by Congress and signed by the President. However, the White House chief has made it clear that this is only the beginning.

The Reagan cabinet has not abandoned the idea of trying for Congressional approval of an additional appropriation of $21 million for supporting the terrorist gangs by whose hands the United States is waging the undeclared war against the people of Nicaragua.

With a view to exerting more effective "influence" on the legislators, the administration has already concocted a crude falsification about some kind of "aggressive intrigues" by Nicaragua in the region.

Congressional activity will also undoubtedly be affected by the fact that the current sittings are the last before the November elections, when the entire House of Representatives is reelected and one-third of the Senate is renewed.

U.S. PATHOLOGICAL HATRED OF CUBA SAID EVIDENT

LD250645 Moscow TASS in English 0618 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] Washington July 25 TASS -- The White House marked by the malicious outburst of anti-Cuban hysteria the 31st anniversary of the storming of the Moncada barracks, the National Uprising Day in Cuba, which falls due tomorrow. This is how one can qualify the low-standard show which was staged by the White House.

What is at issue are "hearings" by the so-called presidential National Commission on Central America. The disgraceful first-fiddle role at the "hearings" was played by the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs Robert McFarlane. His speech was evidence of the pathological hatred that the Washington administration feels toward Cuba. It is to be noted that at these "hearings" Robert McFarlane found himself in the company with "Gusanos" as the Cuban people scornfully call all sorts of counter-revolutionaries from among survivals of the Batista regime.

KIRKPATRICK CONFIRMS C. AMERICA POLICY CONTINUES

LD242210 Moscow TASS in English 2159 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Text] New York July 24 TASS -- In case of victory at the coming presidential elections Reagan and his administration will continue the same policy of supporting anti-people regimes and encouraging state-sponsored terrorism in various areas of the world that Washington pursues now.

This conclusion follows from the pronouncements of the United States ambassador to the United Nations Jeane Kirkpatrick during her meeting with journalists at the United Nations Headquarters. Jeane Kirkpatrick confirmed that the White House intends to do its utmost to hamper any attempts to put an end to the U.S. aid to counter-revolutionary gangs which oppose the Government of Nicaragua. She said that if the Congress refuses to allocate funds for this purpose the efforts will be taken to achieve the change of the congressional decision.

MORE REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY PRC AGRO-ECONOMISTS

Group's Deputy Head Comments

OW240837 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 22 Jul 84

[Excerpts] As we have reported, a group of Chinese agro-economists, headed by Du Runsheng, Sino-Soviet Friendship Association Council member and director of the Chinese Rural Development Research Center, has been visiting the Soviet Union to acquaint themselves with the situation in the country.

The Chinese guests attended a forum held at the Soviet Ministry of Agriculture during their stay in our country and visited the Soviet National Economic Achievements exhibition, the All-Union Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences and the [name indistinct] Agricultural College. They also visited the Estonian SSR, the Georgian SSR, and Krasnodar in the southern part of the RSFSR.

(Zhang Gensheng), deputy head of the group, vice chairman of the Jilin Chapter of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and director of the Jilin Provincial Rural Development Research Center, told a reporter of the station in Tbilisi: During the visit, we toured agricultural research institutes, state farms, and state demonstration farms, which have left a good impression on us, and particularly the Soviet people, who have deep friendship for the people of the PRC. Visiting each other's country as we are now doing is conducive to strengthening the mutual understanding and friendship of the two countries' peoples.

Winding Up Visit

OW250513 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 23 Jul 84

[Text] A touring group of Chinese agro-economists and activists from the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association is about to wind up its visit to the Soviet Union. The group is headed by Du Runsheng, Chinese Rural Development Research Center director and Sino-Soviet Friendship Association Council member.

Comrade Kruglova, chairman of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, received the Chinese agro-economists on 23 July and had a friendly conversation with them. Both sides advocated expanding contacts between the two countries' friendship associations.

Yang Shouzheng, Chinese ambassador to the Soviet Union, also took part in the conversation.

WEEKLY TAKES ISSUE WITH BEIJING RADIO COMMENTARY

PM241310 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 25 Jul 84 p 9

[Unattributed "Rejoinder": "How Far Can You See From the Great Wall of China?"]

[Text] Radio Beijing broadcast a talk entitled "Let Us Talk About Joint Measures for West European Defense," a few days ago. And what secrets did the authors of this talk reveal to the millions of Chinese listeners? Primarily the fact that it appears that "last year the West European countries withstood Soviet pressure by supporting the U.S. deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles on the territory of some of them" and thus "NATO unity was achieved on the question of standing up to the USSR."

Second, it was impressed upon the Chinese audience that "the West European countries are forced to rely on the United States in order to counter the nuclear threat from the Soviet Union."

Third, having noted that "the implementation of joint measures for West Europe's defense has a positive significance," the authors of the talk claimed that, "faced with the military threat from the Soviet Union, the West European countries still cannot manage without military protection from the United States and must increase military expenditure for the development of conventional weapons." There is nothing to be added or subtracted here, so to speak. Beijing has issued yet another direct challenge to the United States and NATO to further build up their nuclear missile arsenal and has fully justified Washington's deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles in West Europe which, as is well known, are targeted on the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries.

FRIENDLY CHINESE ATTITUDE TOWARD RUSSIANS NOTED

OW240817 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 22 Jul 84

[Excerpts] The following is a talk by Soviet journalist (Shirko). As a member of a group of activists of the USSR Union of Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society and city administration experts, he visited China not long ago. Comrade (Shirko) told this station:

A group of activists of the USSR Union of Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society and city administration experts paid a 2-week friendly visit to China from 28 June to 13 July at the invitation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the Chinese-Soviet Friendship Association. We visited Beijing, Harbin, Dalian, Tianjin, and Changchun during our short stay in China. The visit enabled us to familiarize ourselves with experience of those cities in urban construction and management. Our group was composed of 10 members.

The Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, its local branches, the Chinese-Soviet Friendship Association, and the people's governments in those cities which we visited showed great concern for us and gave us warm receptions. We visited factories, people's communes, schools, business corporations, new housing areas, kindergartens, parks, cultural palaces, and places of historic interest and scenic beauty. We met with Chinese of all walks of life.

The visit left us with a most remarkable and indelible impression -- namely, the Chinese people have good feelings toward us. Our visits to Harbin and Dalian have firmly convinced us that the Chinese working people are cherishing the memory of the Soviet Army's contributions in liberating China's northeastern provinces from enslavement by the Japanese aggressors. Our visits to factories built with Soviet assistance in the 1950's have made us firmly believe that the Chinese people have not forgotten the support the Soviet Union gave China during the 10 difficult years at the beginning of the young People's Republic. The Chinese people expressed their earnest hope that relations of true friendship and good-neighborliness will be restored between the two countries.

The Soviet guests also assured the Chinese hosts that the Soviet people always have sincere and friendly feelings for the Chinese people and are willing to improve the Soviet-Chinese relations. Our two countries share a long-term, important, and arduous task -- to build socialism and communism and continue to improve the well-being of our working people. We must have peace and eliminate the threat of war to successfully accomplish this task.

In conclusion, Comrade (Shirko) said: Please allow me to say, on behalf of the group, that our visit to China will help enhance mutual understanding, develop the Soviet-Chinese relations, promote social contacts and contacts between the USSR Union of Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and between the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society and its Chinese counterpart, and be conducive to the establishment of relations of friendship and good-neighborliness between the Soviet Union and China and between the Soviet people and the Chinese people.

DRA TO ASSIST AFGHAN MUSLIMS ON MECCA PILGRIMAGE

LD241100 Moscow TASS in English 0916 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Text] Kabul, July 23, (OANA, BAKHTAR) -- Respect to the principles of Islam and their observance are a part of the state policy of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Therefore, many facilities have been provided by the government to the Afghan Muslims to make Hajj pilgrimage to Mecca this year. This was stated by a spokesman of the Department of Islamic Affairs of the DRA to the DAILY HERAT correspondent.

According to the directive of the Council of Ministers of the DRA, seven thousand persons will go for Hajj this year.

Each Hajji going for Hajj will receive an assistance of 28 thousand afghanis from the Government of the DRA in the form of subsidy in airfare and exemption from payment of service charges and donation to the Afghan Red Crescent Society. A team of five persons for rendering guidance and assistance and a medical team for providing medical services to the Afghan Hajjis will go to Mecca.

The services provided by both the teams will be free of charge and the entire expenditure will be borne by the Government of the DRA.

AFGHAN GUARDS ON DRA-IRAN BORDER FEATURED

LD242201 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 24 Jul 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Here is a report by our correspondent entitled "A Visit to Afghan Border Guards:"

[Begin correspondents V. Fadeyev and V. Goremykin video recording] The border with Iran is not far from here. The border guards cannot relax their vigilance for a minute because the intentions of those who turn up here may not be good. That is why the soldiers have to learn the art of deciding who is who. Caravans with weapons may pass through at night once the desert plateau has cooled down after the scorching daytime heat. In such cases the border guards have to go into battle, often against rebel forces superior in numbers. Therefore, the combat training of the soldiers and their political and moral tempering are the primary concerns of commanders.

Among the ranks of the border guards are men wearing national dress. They are voluntary assistants to the border guards who come from the local population. The number of volunteers is increasing thoughout the country. This factor is of no little significance in the defense of the border because the combined length of the border with Iran and Pakistan is 3,000 km. It is across the border that weapons and fresh armed formations continue to come in support of the gangs operating on the territory of Afghanistan.

[Begin video recording of border guards officer (Gol), speaking in vernacular with superimposed translation] Our unit was only recently formed, but all the border guards, despite their youth, are successfully carrying out their task of serving at the border. We intercepted a vast quantity of weapons of every kind, intended for the enemy, during the last few months alone. I want to point out that the morale of our men is very high. They include many real heroes. We know that all the people are with us. [end recording]

PRAVDA CITES KAMPUCHEAN PAPER ON SOVIET AID

PM241529 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jul 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "A Reliable Friend"]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 21 Jul -- The Kampuchean people see the Soviet Union as a reliable friend, ever ready to come to their aid at a difficult time, the paper KAMPUCHEA writes.

This was confirmed anew by the Soviet-Kampuchean talks in Moscow between N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Chan Si, member of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] Central Committee Politburo and PRK prime minister.

The KPRP and the entire Kampuchean people, the paper writes, fully support the peace-loving, constructive proposals contained in the speeches by K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the socialist community countries' initiatives aimed at averting the threat of a nuclear war, effecting disarmament, and ruling out the use of force in relations between states.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS LAO OVERTURES TO THAILAND

PM250745 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Jul 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading "Border Disturbances"]

[Text] Vientiane, 21 Jul -- Laos seeks a peaceful settlement of the border conflict with Thailand and the restoration of good-neighborly relations between the two countries, says a message from Lao Foreign Minister Phoun Sipaseut recently conveyed to a representative of the Thai Embassy. Guided by the spirit of the agreements signed earlier, the KPL News Agency notes, the Lao side expressed readiness to send an official delegation to Bangkok to hold talks on border issues with a view to resolving them through a return to the situation that existed before the seizure of Lao settlements by Thai Army subunits.

But this manifestation of goodwill on Laos' part, the agency report stresses, has not yet received any response from Thailand.

SHULTZ ASIA-PACIFIC MISSION REVIEWED

LD241839 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 24 Jul 84

[From the Vremya newscast; talk by Vsevolod Ovchinnikov, PRAVDA political observer]

[Text] Hello, comrades. Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state, has returned from yet another foreign trip. He visited Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, and then Australia and New Zealand. On his way back, the secretary of state spoke in Honolulu, reviewing U.S. policy in the Asian-Pacific Ocean region.

Shultz stated that it was said only a few years ago that America was losing its interest in Asia, that its presence there was on the wane. And our policy of a position of strength in the Pacific Ocean region was put into question a few years ago. Now this has ended. In the words of the secretary of state, the Asian-Pacific Ocean region is one of concentrated colossal military might. Having composed this phrase for the regular slanderous attacks on socialist countries, Shultz has evidently scored his own goal.

U.S. imperialist circles view the Asian Continent as yet another eastern front for the fight against socialist states. They desire East Asia, and the Pacific and Indian Oceans which surround it, to become yet another boundary for forward-based nuclear means, along with Western Europe and the Atlantic.

As can be seen, U.S. strategists have few existing allied links. Rearranging the Asian-Pacific Ocean region for their military needs, they have begun setting up a new military-political structure there. Along with strengthening the Washington-Tokyo-Seoul triangle, this scheme envisages establishing a Pacific Ocean association -- that is, joining in a single harness the existing military bloc and bilateral alliances, and also to draw Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, and Brunei into the orbit of imperialist intrigues.

Shultz' trip was also dedicated to knocking together such an eastern front. In practice, however, he had to carry out a dual mission: sometimes to frighten; sometimes to reassure; sometimes to wield the scarecrow of the Soviet threat; sometimes to bend over backwards in an attempt to smother public alarm on account of the truly dangerous actions of Washington. For the transformation of the Asian-Pacific Ocean region into a potential battlefield fundamentally contradicts the interests of the peoples who inhabit it.

USSR VOTES AGAINST UN REPORT ON MICRONESIA

PM231312 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Jul 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Unnamed TASS correspondent dispatch: "Passing Over the Pentagon's Actions in Silence"]

[Text] New York, 19 Jul -- The representatives of the imperialist powers, the United States, Britain, and France, which have a majority in the 5-member UN Trusteeship Council, have approved a report on the situation in the Pacific islands (Micronesia). The document remains completely silent about Washington's actions in dismembering and virtually annexing that trust territory and turning it into an American military bridgehead. V.L. Oleandrov, USSR deputy permanent representative at the United Nations, in voting against this document observed that it is difficult to expect the Trusteeship Council as presently composed to acknowledge the illegality of U.S. actions. The document's authors pass over in silence, he said, the obvious fact that in its desire to finally turn Micronesia into an American strategic military bridgehead in the western Pacific the United States is forcibly thrusting long-term military agreements on its inhabitants. The Pentagon is planning to expand the existing test ranges for missile equipment, naval bases, and military airfields which it has on the trust islands and to create new ones there under these shackling agreements.

FURTHER ON POLISH ANNIVERSARY EVENTS, SPEECHES

Amnesty Decision Announced

LD241327 Moscow TASS in English 1238 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Text] Warsaw July 24 TASS -- The Polish Sejm has announced an amnesty on the occasion of the 40 anniversary of the Polish People's Republic. Speaking at this meeting of the Sejm, Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Republic, said that the law on amnesty adopted by the Sejm is "evidence of the strength of the people's state and of its humanitarian character. The amnesty covers persons who have committed criminal offences representing no special danger, to the lives of citizens as well as those who committed actions directed against the state".

The Sejm's decision, he said, is an act of goodwill. It gives those amnestied a chance to resume normal life. But it does not change the strict political appraisal of anti-state actions. "It should be reminded clearly and without any reservations that the law strictly condemns recidivism. There will be no return to anarchy", W. Jaruzelski said.

The amnesty does not cover those charges with high treason, espionage and sabotage.

Western Interest in Amnesty

LD242256 Moscow World Service in English 1910 GMT 24 Jul 84

[From the "Weekly Review of Life in the Socialist Community" program]

[Excerpts] We begin with an event that was widely marked in the entire socialist community on 22nd July. The event also produced big international repercussions. It was the 40th anniversary of People's Poland.

A plot had been made against Poland. It was engineered largely by the United States. A crisis was caused in the country. In Washington and NATO capitals the stake was on making the Polish people divert from their chosen path. But these designs have failed, along with the attempts to bring Poland to its knees by all sorts of sanctions. The Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community helped it to endure the economic blackmail. The situation in Poland is now getting better.

However, there are clear indications that the Western line towards Poland remains unchanged, and this could be seen at least by the way Poland's 40th anniversary was marked there: Well, that was done in an original way. Actually, very few words were said there about the achievements of the Polish people. The capitalist media were mainly engaged in speculations about an amnesty in Poland. An amnesty was announced. This humane act of government by the people will apply to about 600 persons, according to reports from Warsaw. But at the same time the Western media, who boast of their objectiveness, have completely forgotten about the 6 million Poles who died during the Second World War and about the 600,000 Soviet soldiers who gave their lives for the freedom of Poland. The 6 million, the 600,000, and the 600: now that's really amazing objectivity.

But the Poles have long memories. They remember everthing, and they have drawn conclusions from their past.

Tikhonov Addresses Workers

PM250840 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jul 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading: "Meetings With Polish Working People"]

[Text] Warsaw, 23 Jul -- The "Warszawa" Metallurgical Combine is rightly called the flagship of the Polish metallurgical industry. The plant's metalworkers are greeting the portentous jubilee, the 40th anniversary of the Polish People's Republic, with significant production successes. Last year output rose by 6.3 percent. The plant, which was built with the assistance and technical collaboration of the Soviet Union, is convincing confirmation of the fruitfulness and mutual advantage of Soviet-Polish cooperation.

The Soviet party and government delegation headed by N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, visited the enterprise today. In the steel smelting and rolling shops, the guests familiarized themselves with production and samples of output and talked with workers and engineers. They were given a warm welcome everywhere. The enterprise's leaders spoke of the plant's past and present and of its close links with Soviet partners. A considerable proportion of export shipments goes to the Soviet Union. The Warsaw metalworkers have maintained close ties with the collective of the Moscow Serp i Molot Metallurgical Plant for about 2 decades.

After the familiarization with production, a meeting was held between the delegation and the aktiv of the enterprise's collective. Opening the meeting J. Trzesnieweki, secretary of the "Warszawa" Combine PZPR Committee, noted in welcoming the honored guests that our countries' peoples are linked by deep friendship, brotherhood, and cooperation.

Rolling-press worker A. Kalipowski stressed in his speech that the fraternal relations between Poland and the USSR are based on friendship, aid, and cooperation in building and strengthening real socialism and on the joint struggle for peace. Poland and the Polish people, he said, have the most faithful and reliable friend in the Soviet Union and the Soviet people.

M. Wozniak, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Warsaw PZPR Committee, addressed the meeting's participants. Then, warmly greeted by those present, Comrade N.A. Tikhonov spoke.

We have been deeply touched, he said, by the kind words spoken here about our Leninist party, the strength of our friendship, and the fruitlessness of all-around cooperation for the good of the Soviet and Polish peoples and for the sake of socialism and peace.

Our delegation is taking part in the festivities devoted to the 40th anniversary of the Polish People's Republic with great satisfaction. This jubilee is a common holiday for the entire family of the socialist community's peoples.

At this portentuous time it is especially gratifying for me to convey to you, and through you to the Communists, the working class, and all Polish working people, cordial congratulations and best wishes from Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. We highly value the chance to meet with the party and economic aktiv and the workers of one of the leading enterprises of People's Poland.

It was gratifying for us to hear the high assessment of the contribution made by the Soviet Union to the creation of your enterprise and the good and pleasing words about the cooperation between Polish and Sovet metalworkers. This cooperation has been going on for many years now and is bearing considerable fruit.

The Polish people made a historic choice 4 decades ago, the speaker continued, by embarking on the path of building a new socialist society. A truly independent people's state with just borders was created on ancient Polish soil. Profound political and socioeconomic transformations were implemented through the selfless labor of the people under the leadership of the Communist Party.

The achievements of People's Poland are indisputable. They convincingly attest that it was only on the paths of socialism that Poland became a developed industrial state with a high standard of science and culture and great social achievements. We share your pride in what has been gained and achieved through persistent labor.

Of course, the building of the new society does not mean successes alone. Many difficulties must also be overcome. Mistakes are make sometimes as well. And it is precisely this that our class enemy always strives to exploit for his own political goals when unleashing attacks on socialism.

It is clear that high political vigilance, class sensitivity, and a principled worker attitude are constantly required of the working class, the working people's vanguard. We wish you, dear friends, and all Polish working people successes in resolving the tasks of socialist building. You need have no doubt that the Soviet Union will continue to be at your side and that it will continue to be a sincere friend and ally of socialist Poland.

N.A. Tikhonov went on to speak of how Soviet people are working to resolve the major tasks of socioeconomic and cultural development set by the 26th party congress.

We see our main task in the economic sphere, N.A. Tikhonov said, as being to change the entire national economy to the path of intensive development. And what is of the utmost importance here is the faster retooling of production, the introduction of the latest equipment, the cardinal improvement of labor productivity, the thrifty running of the entire economy, and the saving of raw material, fuel, energy, metal, and other materials.

Party organizations, trade unions, the Komsomol, and the labor collectives are actively participating in resolving these tasks. Soviet people are well aware that advanced technology, high organization, strong production discipline, and responsibility on the part of everyone from worker to minister, for his assignment are needed in order to move forward, successfully develop the economy, and increase prosperity.

The law of the socialist society's life and the essence of its social jsutice are well expressed by a simple and simultaneously profound truth: In order to live better, it is necessary to work better and more productively.

Honest, conscientious labor has long been valued highly among the workers. Only labor and its real results determine the country's economic and defense might and a person's level of prosperity, authority, and prestige in a socialist society.

Valentina Nikolayevna Golubeva, the famous weaver, is part of our delegation. As a member of the CPSU Central Committee and a deputy to the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade Golubeva skillfully combines great party and state work with highly productive labor. She has twice been awarded our motherland's very high award: the title of Hero of Socialist Labor. People such as Valentina Nikolayevna and many other innovators and production front-rankers are the pride of the Soviet working class and the entire people.

We strive to ensure that with every passing year Soviet people not only live better materially but also become richer spiritually and that each person's creative abilities are fittingly developed and employed.

It is from this standpoint that our party's Central Committee and government approach the elaboration of plans for the country's economic and social development for the new 5-year plan as well as for the longer term.

Our party is embarking on the period of direct preparations for the next, 27th, congress. The goals Communists and all Soviet people are striving toward will be reflected in the new edition of the CPSU Program. We have every reason to look to the future with optimism. Soviet people's selfless labor and the unity of the party and the people are the guarantees of that.

The last 4 decades confirm the strength and effectiveness of Soviet-Polish cooperation and our fraternal alliance. We have a good basis for this alliance to continue to strengthen.

Our relations are based on the tried and tested Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Aid. They are constantly being enriched and today embrace virtually all spheres of life. The CPSU, the PZPR and our countries' governments are fully resolved to continue to cooperate and collaborate in the closest possible way.

In this connection I would especially like to stress the importance of the Soviet-Polish talks held this May, the talks between Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko and Wojciech Jaruzelski, and the "Long-Term Program for the Development of Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation Between the USSR and Poland Through the Year 2000" that was signed.

Needless to say, cooperation, mutual aid, and the desire to pool efforts in resolving the most major long-term tasks typify not only Soviet-Polish ties but also the relations of the whole family of socialist community peoples.

This is convincingly demonstrated by the work results of the CEMA countries' economic summit. We are convinced that the implementation of the accords reached there will make it possible to make better use of the advantages of socialist integration for the good of our countries and peoples. The fraternal socialist countries' collaboration, cohesion, and unity are of particular importance in the present international situation.

You are well aware that it has sharply deteriorated through the fault of U.S. imperialism. Here in Poland the entire danger of imperialist policy and revanchist claims and the cynicism, hypocrisy, and mendacity of the initiators of the "crusade" against communism is fully felt.

And we note with great satisfaction that the Soviet Union, People's Poland, and the other socialist community countries are giving a united reply to the imperialist challenge and are acting from common positions. We say clearly: We will not succumb to nuclear blackmail. We will not permit the prevailing strategic equilibrium to be smashed. We have the means to defend our independence and sovereignty. This should be well remembered by all who would like to violate our peoples' peace and tranquillity and who dream of revising the results of World War II by encroaching on the borders of the fraternal socialist countries.

At the same time, we do not lack the will for peace and the readiness to hold talks, but serious and honest talks on the basis of equality and identical security. The Soviet peace initiatives, actively supported by Poland and the other socialist community countries, are well known. They cover virtually all spheres, including space. The ball is now in the West's court, and primarily Washington's.

Europe has been living under peaceful skies for nearly 4 decades. This is largely due to the socialist community countries, which consistently and purposefully pursue a peace-loving course in the international arena. Our defensive organization, the Warsaw Pact, plays an important role in this.

Our countries' peoples and all progressive humanity will soon be celebrating the 40th anniversary of the great victory over fascism, to which the decisive contribution was made by the Soviet Armed Forces.

For the sake of the memory of the fallen, the happiness of the living, and of present and future generations, the Soviet Union and People's Poland will continue to stand guard over peace and to defend world peace together with the other fraternal states.

Our security, strength, and the guarantee of accelerated onward movement along the path of social progress lie in a lasting, united alliance.

On behalf of the delegation, N.A. Tikhonov presented the combine collective with a vase depicting the Kremlin made by the masters of the Lomonosov Porcelain Plant in Leningrad.

The meeting was held in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

Jaruzelski Addresses Sejm

PM240950 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jul 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report on speech by W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, at the 21 July Warsaw Sejm session to mark the 40th anniversary of Poland's liberation, under the general heading "Polish Sejm's Festive Session": "Report by Comrade W. Jaruzelski"]

[Text] The hour of liberation struck for Poland 40 years ago. The manifesto of the Polish Committee for National Liberation proclaimed a time of hope and opportunities. Today we no longer ask the question: Should Poland exist? There is no "temporary state," there is no "blazing border." This is the measure of our success and our greatest historic gain.

Our people never capitulated. They proved their patriotic will, tempering, and viability. The country, bled dry by terror, plundered, and devastated, was determined to make a vast effort. The People's Polish Army, which had originated on Soviet soil, took the shortest way home and fought its way to Berlin and the Elbe in grim battles.

This victory contains the tragic experience of the whole people and the heroism of thousands of known and unknown soldiers, partisans, insurgents, and fighters from the resistance movement. We pay a tribute of respect to them and will remember them. forever.

Some 600,000 Soviet Army soldiers died on Polish soil. This is more than died in the struggle for the liberation of any other state occupied by the Hitlerites.

There are millions of participants and witnesses of our revolution among us today. No one will ever convince them that it was "imported" to Poland. They themselves took power, divided the landowners' lands into shares, and commissioned the destroyed plants.

Describing the people's contribution to national liberation and the social revolution, the speaker primarily singled out the working class. Special responsibility lies with the workers, he emphasized. Today, the people's cause is in the hands of the working class. Throughout the past 4 decades, it has repeatedly displayed patriotism and self-sacrifice. Poland's fate depends on its actions and stance.

Many people today, the speaker went on, talk about our backwardness compared with other countries. But in 1944 this backwardness was immeasurably greater. Let those who appraise us in such an unfriendly manner be at least honest enough to compare the country today with the beginnings of People's Poland. The facts cannot be denied. Poland's losses of national assets caused by the war were 25 times greater than France's and 47 times greater than Britain's.

Against this background the achievements of our 40 years are vast and indisputable. No other political, social, and economic system would have been capable of overcoming the enormous devastation faster or more effectively than the people's power. Furthermore, today we are fully entitled to feel proud of the fact that, thanks to the efforts of the whole people, Poland has become an industrially developed country in the lifetime of a single generation.

The accomplishments of the 40 years are not only limited to the material sphere. They have also ensured historic progress in social development for the workers and peasants. The structure of society has changed fundamentally. Today, the workers and their families account for one-half of the Polish people. Profound changes have also occurred in the Polish countryside. The stratum of the intelligentsia has increased many times over compared with the prewar period.

Discussing the development of socialist democracy in detail, W. Jaruzelski particularly emphasized the importance of the recent people's council elections. As a result of these elections, he noted, more than 100,000 citizens have joined the local organs of power. In the near future, after the elections to local self-government organs, this number will increase even more. The law adopted by the Polish Sejm grants them extensive rights, which we want them to use actively and effectively.

Taking into account the progress in political and economic stabilization, the PZPR, together with the United Peasants Party, the Democratic Party, and the other founder parties of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth, is advocating holding elections to the Polish Sejm in 1985. We want the new election statute to take into account the experience of the people's council elections and to consolidate the achievements of socialist legislation.

The RZECZPOSPOLITA, which quarreled with its neighbors, became entangled in "exotic alliances," and naively relied on the goodwill of the Western powers, has receded far into the past. Poland's position today is determined unambiguously and firmly. Our international position directly depends on participation in the socialist community. Our national interests are on one side only: On the side of peaceful coexistence between peoples.

It is not only we who need a strong, stabilized Poland that enjoys confidence. This is a much wider, pan-European problem. The worse the situation in Poland is, the worse things are for peace in Europe. The more stable peace is, the firmer Poland's security is.

It is not kind fate that we must thank for 40 years of secure existence. This is the result of the farsighted choice made under the party's inspiring leadership, it is the result of the fact that Poland came out in favor of socialism.

To live among friends, enjoy their joint guarantees, and be at the same time one of the guarantors of the postwar territorial and political order in Europe, this is the essence of Poland's state interests.

The unbreakable alliance and fraternal friendship with the Soviet Union comprise the foundation of our foreign and defense policy. Both history and the present have confirmed the importance of that friendship for our people.

We are striving to further develop and strengthen international ties with all socialist community countries. These ties have been immeasurably valuable throughout the past 40 years, especially in the last few difficult years. They yield the fruits of advantageous economic, scientific, and cultural cooperation.

The socialist countries' unity is our common historical gain. For the first time in our history we have a reliable political and military shield. Our borders are unshakably guarded by the Polish Army as well as by the might of the Soviet Army and the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces. This is an effective means against the insane hopes of revising the results of World War II. Homespun strategists are putting forward different theories and hatching shaky plans with regard to Poland. More and more absurd schemes vanish into oblivion. Only one idea remains and prevails: People's Poland within its present historically just borders. It is as much an irreversible fact of European reality as the irreversible victory over Hitlerite fascism. The Soviet Union's immutable stance on this question, which was recently clearly reaffirmed yet again, is fully in accord with Poland's vital interests.

It is a condition of peace on our continent that the Yalta and Potsdam decisions and the international agreements of the seventies enshrined in the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe by observed. At the same time, this is a condition of Polish security. Anyone who is today against these principles is playing with fire and joining the country's enemies.

There is no shortage of politicians in the West who are making hopeless attempts to reverse history with regard to our country. Our response is laconic: No one but Poland, and Poland alone, will resolve our problems. Poland will not allow the border along the Oder and the Baltic to be changed either by deception or force.

The recovery of the ancient Piast territories and their total reunification with the motherland is a historic victory for the Polish people.

One of the key prerequisites for peace in Europe is to prevent the rebirth of great German expansionism on the pretext of alleged "unification." This is the common duty of all peoples who suffered directly or indirectly from the wars launched by German imperialism.

Since we still retain in our national memory a lively recollection of the September tragedy, the Hitlerite aggression against Poland, we must examine West Germany's present-day policy in its full historical context and take the facts primarily into consideration. And the facts are that year by year the FRG is further distancing itself from the military restrictions imposed by the coalition of victors. It is even flouting its own pledges in the sphere of armaments and, among other things, is claiming the right to manufacture and possess strategic bombers and medium- and long-range missiles.

It has turned its own territory into the largest U.S. nuclear missile arsenal on our continent and has harnessed itself to the chariot of the U.S. imperialist policy, aimed at confrontation. The essence and acuteness of the danger today lie largely in this. Not only the Landsmannschaften but also Catholic circles, which still uphold the fiction of the church diocesan divisions of the prewar period, are in the mainstream of anti-Polish revanchism.

We do not, however, look at reality in the FRG only from this viewpoint. We perceive circles and forces in West German society that do recognize European realities. Only along this path could the FRG really help improve East-West relations. This would also help our bilateral relations, the expansion of contacts, and constructive and mutually advantageous cooperation.

Over the past 40 years, People's Poland has been an active participant in international life. We maintain diplomatic relations with 127 states. The numerous Polish initiatives are widely known. Poland takes part in multilateral talks on disarmament and the principles of economic cooperation and in the work of over 1,000 international organizations.

The idea of convening a World Congress of Cultural Figures and Scientists in Defense of Peace, to follow the memorable 1948 Wroclaw meeting, has emerged among European scientists. We wish this congress to be held in Warsaw in May 1985.

U.S. imperialism has made yet another attempt to hold back progressive transformations in the present-day world and is striving to bury detente. The incumbent administration has taken the path of wrecking talks, economic and food blackmail, sanctions, and farcical propaganda. The United States has even forgotten how to answer notes and letters sent to Washington, and not only from Warsaw. The "crusade" mania is blinding: Korea and the Dominican Republic the day before yesterday, Vietnam yesterday, and today the mining of Nicaraguan ports, the invasion of Grenada, the shelling of Lebanon, and the destruction of El Salvador.

We are celebrating our 40th anniversary in a tense and dangerous international atmosphere. A little while ago it seemed that peace was just around the corner and that everyone had understood the terrible lesson of World War II. Unfortunately this is not so.

Special responsibility for the preservation of peace lies today with government leaders and politicians.

Over the past decades, Poland has had many bad and many good experiences in relations with capitalist countries. We want to continue the good ones, while the bad ones serve as a warning. Imperialism hit Poland hardest when things were most difficult for us. The purpose of the diligently coordinated blow was to bring Poland to its knees. The self-styled defenders of the so-called "oppressed peoples" could employ their time much more profitably by taking a look at their own imperialist possessions.

We have withstood the economic blackmail thanks primarily to the patriotism and self-sacrifice of our country's working people. Nevertheless, Poland would have found it hard to withstand this pressure alone, without the Soviet Union's fraternal assistance and the goodwill of our socialist allies.

The Extraordinary Ninth PZPR Congress determined the goals of socioeconomic development. The Polish Sejm's resolutions have given them the force of law. Alternative propositions for the national economy's development in 1986-1990 will be submitted for consultation this year.

The internal and external conditions of economic activity are changing. The extent and forms of participation in the international division of labor must be adapted to them.

The CEMA countries' economic summit conference recently held in Moscow was devoted to pooling the efforts of the entire socialist community. The decisions made at it are strategically important for our countries' economic development. Together with its socialist partners, Poland will resolve new problems. We attach special significance to long-term, all-around cooperation with the Soviet Union, whose mighty foundation is the recently signed "Long-Term Program for the Development of Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation Between the USSR and Poland Through the Year 2000."

On the anniversary of the July manifesto we are examining the affairs of the people's state in their entirety and full complexity. It has been and still remains the first and only home of workers and peasants, the common cause, and a great achievement by the party and the people. On this day of the socialist motherland's jubilee our eyes are focused on the future. The Polish People's Republic is entering its 5th decade, W. Jaruzelski emphasized.

Jaruzelski Article on Anniversary

PM241301 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jul 84 First Edition pp 4-5

[Article by W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, under the rubric "Toward the 40th Anniversary of People's Poland": "Following the Path of Socialist Transformations"]

[Text] Warsaw, July -- Some 40 years ago our motherland's eastern marches, which had been liberated by the Soviet Army, became an arena for events of crucial significance for its destiny. On 22 July 1944, the supreme organ of the newly formed people's power, the Polish Committee for National Liberation, addressed the ardent words of its program manifesto to its compatriots.

That historic document foreshadowed the Hitlerite invaders' total expulsion from Polish lands, the implementation of revolutionary transformations, and the ensuring of the security of the renascent independent state on the basis of a strong Polish-Soviet alliance. It urged all patriots to participate in those historic achievements. In this way that July day became a symbol of the fundamental turn in Poland's destiny and the start of a new, socialist period in its history.

Forty years is a short period in more than 1,000 years of the history of Polish statehood. However, it has no equals in terms of its content and significance. It has been a time for definitely resolving complex problems of national existence and, at the same time, resolving fundamental class questions in favor of the working masses, workers, and peasants.

The essence of the July manifesto consisted in the close interconnection of tasks of national and social liberation. What could not be achieved in the past, despite such a lengthy and heroic liberation struggle and selfless revolutionary impulses, has become possible under modern conditions. For under the impact of the teaching of K. Marx and V.I. Lenin, the Great October Socialist Revolution, and the processes it initiated on an international scale, the 20th century is a time of tremendous acceleration of historical progress. It is the epoch of the birth, extensive development, and consolidation of real socialism, the collapse of the colonial system, diverse progressive transformations, and the shaping of the world's qualitatively new aspect. The 40th anniversary of socialist Poland belongs to this mighty trend and is a constituent part of it.

When the July manifesto was being drafted, there was an irresistible need both to liberate the people from the bloody Hitlerite occupation, which was threatening their biological existence, and to prevent the restoration of rule by the landowner classes and the reactionary political forces serving them. The process of national liberation and state rebirth demanded the implementation of a profound social revolution. This took place under the leadership of the Marxist-Leninist workers' party in accordance with the natural laws of social development as applied to the historically evolved realities in our country and with the utlization of international experience, in which the CPSU's innovative achievements play a special role.

This was a path in accordance with the dialectics of the gradual transition to building increasingly mature forms of socialism under conditions when tasks of the higher, socialist type had to be combined with the implementation of "historically overdue" transformations of a progressive, general democratic nature.

The revolution in Poland was able to take root and triumph because Leninist thinking, which demands sober and strictly objective regard for all the class forces of a given state and in the international arena, as well as the experience of revolutionary movements, found concrete reflection in the actions and decisions of that time.

The unity of internal and external factors promoting revolutionary transformations is of fundamental significance. The first of these consisted of:

-- the acuteness of the class problems of the bourgeois-landowner state in the period between the wars;

-- the people's bitter experience particularly connected with the tragedy that Poland, left in isolation through the fault of the reactionary government, experienced in September 1939, and later with the nightmare of the criminal Hitlerite occupation;

-- the program of the communist and all Polish left forces taking that experience into account, and their patriotic and internatinalist ideological positions;

-- the unification and organization of the people's increasingly broad patriotic and progressive forces under the leadership of the Polish Workers' Party in the name of a free and secure Poland, a just, People's Poland, linked by a close alliance with the chief force in the anti-Hitler coalition, the Soviet Union.

Two mainstays of the decisions the July manifesto was foundedon, were of special significance on that path. The first was the formation in occupied Warsaw, tormented by Gestapo terror, of the National People's Council, an underground parliament of democratic forces headed by the Polish Workers' Party, the strengthening of the partisan movement, and the formation of local underground people's councils. The second was the formation of the People's Army on Soviet soil on the initiative of the Union of Polish Patriots and Polish Communists. The Soviet Government provided it with weapons and food, equipped it with everything necessary, and made it possible for it to travel a combat path from Lenino to the Vistula, from the Oder and the Baltic to Berlin and the Elbe. The creation of the Polish Committee for National Liberation was an act of organically combining those two forces, which were ideologically and politically identical.

The external factors were expressed, above all, in:

-- the Soviet Union's firm support for the idea of a strong, secure, allied Poalnd, support conditioned by both state and class internationalist motives;

-- the decisive role of the first socialist state in the peoples' war against fascist barbarity;

-- the fact that liberation came from the east and was brought by the mighty Red Army and the Polish People's Army marching together.

On Polish soil alone the victory over fascism was paid for with the lives of more than 600,000 Soviet servicemen. At the time of our anniversary we direct most cordial thoughts to their mothers and wives, children and grandchildren. Socialist Poland will never forget the blood that was shed. Nothing will cancel out our brotherhood in arms or the bonds it created. This is the cornerstone of the common future.

The July manifesto urged the Polish people to mobilize all forces to worthily conclude the heroic struggle indefatigably waged against the invaders since September 1939 in the occupied country and on all the fronts of World War II. The Polish People's Army crowned their struggle by participating in the storming of Berlin, where the red and white banner was hoisted on its ruins on behalf of all Polish soldiers, partisans, and members of the resistance movement.

The policy of the Polish Workers Party and the forces of people's democracy was finding support among increasingly broad circles of urban and rural working people. This made it possible to surmount numerous obstacles and break the fierce resistance of internal reaction and its patrons in the Western capitalist world. Thousands of activists of the Polish Workers Party, as well as other parties in the democratic bloc, soldiers, militia and security organ employees, and nonparty workers and peasants expropriating landowners' land and capitalists' factories died during those years in the struggle against the reactionary underground. The long, acute struggle ended in victory for the people's forces under our party's leadership. But victory acquires crucial significance only when it is strong and produces results. There have been many wasted victories, unsuccessful movements, and unfulfilled promises in our country's entire difficult history. This time it was different. Participation in the victorious liberation struggle and the revolutionary transformations received full confirmation. The manifesto proclaimed 40 years ago is essentially the first strong, implemented program in Polish history.

Our motherland has changed beyond recognition. The Soviet soldier marching westward saw a country of bloody battles and graveyards, a sea of ruins and charred remains. In terms of size of population and national property we suffered the greatest losses in World War II. The fate of Warsaw clearly shows this. Two-thirds of its residents died during the war years, and more than four-fifths of the buildings were destroyed. Today our capital, in which ancient monuments have been restored with such care and new districts have replaced the grayness and hopelessness of the former workers' districts, is just one symbol of the changes our people have accomplished in this historically short time.

Postwar Poland has changed its position on the map of the world in the literal sense, by moving westward and regaining lands by the Oder, the Lusatian Neisse, and the Baltic, and in the figurative sense by linking its destiny with new, strong alliances on joining the family of peoples building socialism. For the first time in many centuries Poland has friends as neighbors on all its borders.

The very grave wounds inflicted by the war have been healed, and the country's potential has been substantially updated and multiplied many times over. Poland's population now numbers almost 37 million, that is, 13 million more than immediately after the war. There has been a fundamental change in the structure of society. The size of the working class employed in industry and construction has more than quadrupled. Poland has become an industrial-agrarian country with new, technically well equipped production sectors.

The volume of industrial output has increased more than forty-fold compared with 1956. Agriculture, in which obsolete elements are still preserved, produces four times as much as in the early days of People's Poland.

The economic changes have been accompanied by no less profound transformations in living conditions, education, culture, and morality. Unemployment, poverty, and illiteracy have vanished into the past, never to return. The scale of the revolution in the sphere of education is indicated by the fact that the number of people with higher education has increased twelve-fold. Socialism has given the working people a sense of social confidence and a broad system of social security. It has guaranteed broad civic democratic rights and created diverse forms for the working class and working people to participate in administration and management.

Without embroidering anything and while aware of weaknesses that exist and of the many difficult problems that need to be resolved, we can talk boldly, at the tops of our voices, about the historic achievements of the 40-year period. It is true that the shadow of a crisis that has still not been fully surmounted falls across these results. It was engendered by a departure from Leninist norms and by deformations that run counter to the principles of the socialist system. Our efforts to eliminate them, as well as the struggle we are waging against attempts to use the existing difficulties for hostile reactionary purposes have been a great Marxist-Leninist lesson for us. As a result, we have deepened our knowledge of contradictions in development processes and of the stern laws that exist in a world divided into opposing socio-political systems, and we have graphically shown the inexhaustible topicality of the truths and ideas of socialism.

The Ninth PZPR Congress attentively heeded the voice of the working class. Thanks to this, our party was able to draw the correct conclusions and found sufficient strength and will to return to Leninist principles. We have been able to repulse counter-revolution's attack. A program of concord among constructive patriotic forces and of struggle against the class enemy is being implemented. Changes and reforms stemming from the need for the country to develop, while maintaining inviolate socialist fundamental principles, are being implemented. In this way, the party and the allied forces cooperating with it are winning the increasingly broad trust and support of society.

The enemy's hopes that Poland will be socialism's weak link will not be realized. We are advancing along the path of normalization and stabilization and strengthening the ties of the party and people's power with the working class and the working people. The trade union movement is developing on the basis of socialist principles. We attach great significance to ideological work, particularly among young people. The economic difficulties are gradually being surmounted, and preconditions for our country's further successful development are being accumulated.

Elections to the people's councils were held 17 June. The overwhelming majority of voters cast their votes for candidates of the patriotic national rebirth movement. This confirms the correctness and effectiveness of PZPR policy, which is supported by our allies, the United Peasant Party and the Democratic Party, as well as the patriotic forces cooperating actively with us.

We erected the edifice of the 40-year socialist period on strong foundations. Our country, which is at the center of Europe, at the crossroads of numerous paths to war, and which has lived through tragic trials so many times, knows well the price of peace. The fact that several generations of Poles have now grown up under conditions of security and stability in the postwar territorial and political setup in Europe is a historic achievement for the socialist community, including the foreign and defense policy of People's Poland elaborated and consistently implemented by Polish Communists.

We always remember that it was precisely Great October that created a very important international precondition for the successful conclusion of our people's long, selfless struggle for an independent state. We also remember that one of the first decrees of the Council of People's Commissars recognized the czarist partition treaties as illegal and annulled them. However, the possibility of establishing good-neighborly relations with the socialist Soviet state was blocked by reaction. Only the processes arising out of the July manifesto of the Polish Committee for National Liberation ensured the irreversible victory of that idea.

Under the conditions of the new system, the class interests of the Polish worker and peasant became the guarantee of national state interests -- independence, peace, and social progress. Our achievements are very closely linked with socialism, the Polish-Soviet alliance, and membership in the community of fraternal countries. The Polish People's Republic has occupied a worthy place in it as a member of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA, and one of the active creators of their material, moral-political, and defense potential. At the same time, Poland has become an important link in European stabilization and an inalienable part of the system of international security, coexistence, and cooperation.

The calculations of the revanchist, greater-Germany revisionist policy with regard to Poland's borders, calculations periodically kindled between the Elbe and the Rhine, have always foundered on the inviolable obstacle of our membership in the family of socialist states and, primarily, our alliance with the fraternal Soviet power. We are convinced that the same thing will happen with the present wave of FRG anti-Polish claims.

The Soviet Union gave us substantial assistance at the end of the war and during the early postwar years in overcoming the very difficult period of restoring the devastated country. The Polish-Soviet treaty of 21 April 1945 was the first international agreement concluded by the reborn Poland. We were able to withstand various threats under the conditions of the cold war thanks to our friendly relations with the great socialist neighbor. Despite imperialist discrimination, we passed through the decisive first stage of industrialization and achieved great scientific and technical progress and a real revolution in the sphere of education and culture. The life-giving force of the Polish-Soviet alliance found full confirmation throughout the subsequent period and has stood the test, particularly in recent extremely difficult years.

Poland became the target of multifaceted pressure from the U.S. Administration and other extreme reactionary centers of world imperialism. A plan to support counter-revolutionary forces that were seeking to change our country's class essence by wresting it from the socialist community was being realized with cynical design.

Although the designs of imperialist forces as regards playing the so-called Polish card proved futile following 13 December 1981, attempts are still being made to interfere in our internal affairs. Political badgering, economic sanctions resulting in losses running to many billions, and also propaganda and psychological aggression are continuing. As was the case in the past with the land of the soviets and then with certain other socialist countries, attempts are now being made to encircle Poland with a kind of "cordon sanitaire," to deprive it of worthy positions in the international arena and of prospects for economic development, as well as to destabilize the internal situation in the country. However importunate and painful these actions may be for us, history has doomed them to failure. The fact that we have fulfilled and are fulfilling its commands with our own resources is a source of our pride and satisfaction.

The wisdom of saying that a friend in need is a friend indeed was fully confirmed during the grim trial.

The understanding, trust, and assistance on the Soviet Union's part were once again factors reliably strengthening our country's security and development. This was especially manifested during our visit to Moscow in May of this year. The "Long-term Program for the Development of Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation Between the USSR and the Polish People's Republic For the Period Through the Year 2000," that was signed, was convincing confirmation of our economy's sound strategic reorientation.

The socialist countries' fraternal cooperation is founded on common ideas, interests, and aims. It is cemented by the unity of the Marxist-Leninist parties. Lenin's words that our movement "...creates new, higher forms of human communal life, when the legitimate needs and progressive aspirations of the working masses of EVERY [printed in boldface] nationality will for the first time be satisfied in international unity..." are coming true.

This was once again confirmed by the CEMA countries' economic summit conference recently held in Moscow. It was a further demonstration, imbued with a sense of confidence in tomorrow, of the desire of our community's peoples for peace. The fraternal parties and states once again displayed their ability to fulfill socialism's historic international mission of defending the life and property of general human civilization against the threat stemming from the extremely reactionary course of the United States and NATO.

The "last battle" of which we sing in the "Internationale" continues. In the epoch of imperialism the Old World is taking on a rapacious and adventurist aspect. Peace and international security and the halting of the crazy arms race are an essential condition for mankind's further development. We fully share Comrade K.U. Chernenko's words that "socialism does not need war. It will be able to prove its advantages in peaceful competition."

The bold and simultaneously profoundly realistic view of the approaches to the 21st century enabled the CEMA countries' Moscow economic summit conference to adopt decisions of historic importance. We will implement them.

The unity of all the forces of socialism is the requirement and demand of the times we live in.

The 40th anniversary gives a new boost to our party, working class, and people. The Polish People's Republic is greeting it as a socialist state which, after difficult trials, is once again continuing the march toward a better future with resolute steps under the PZPR's leadership.

The 40-year biography of People's Poland is also the history of the Polish Communist Party, which drew up a program for the revolutionary restructuring of society and headed socialist building in our country. The split in the Polish workers' movement was overcome in 1948. The PZPR was born as a result of uniting the Polish Workers' Party and the Polish Socialist Party on the ideological platform of Marxism-Leninism. The unity of patriotism and internationalism, fraternal cooperation with the CPSU and the Marxist-Leninist parties of the allied socialist states, and the desire for unity throughout the international communist and workers' movement have been, are, and will remain the compass of its activity.

This is attested to by the Ninth PZPR Congress decisions and also by the ideological program declaration "What We Are Struggling For, What We Are Seeking," adopted this year at the All-Polish Party Conference.

In the discussion beginning on its program, which will be examined at the 10th PZPR Congress, our party will display a principled and creative appraoch to the prospects relating to the next century, a sense of confidence in tomorrow, and profound responsibility for the homeland's successful socialist future.

Reflections on the path traveled inspire firm confidence that we will achieve the planned aims.

On the great festival of the Polish People's Republic, I warmly and cordially greet PRAVDA readers and all Soviet people and comrades in the joint struggle for the common aims of peace and socialism.

Soviet Congratulations to Poland

PM241431 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jul 84 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, and Comrade Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Polish State Council.

Dear Comrades!

On the occasion of Poland's national holiday, the 40th anniversary of Poland's rebirth, the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers as well as the entire Soviet people send hearty congratulations and best wishes to you, the PZPR Central Committee, the Polish State Council, Polish Council of Ministers, and all Polish working people.

It has been 4 decades since that memorable time when, in July 1944, the Polish people made the historic choice in favor of socialism, putting a decisive stop to the plans of external and internal reaction.

Poland's rebirth as an independent and democratic state of working people within just frontiers was made possible by the rout of Nazi Germany and the liberation of the country from the Hitlerite aggressors by the Soviet Army, with which the Polish People's Army fought side by side. We express confidence that the forthcoming celebration of the 40th anniversary of the historic victory over fascism will reaffirm the inextricable unity of our countries and peoples.

Having embarked on the path of building socialism, Poland rapidly overcame the devastation of the war and economic backwardness and achieved considerable progress in the development of the national economy, culture, science, education, and public health, in the improvement of the people's well-being, and in the upsurge of their spiritual life, all thanks to the selfless labor of Polish working people under the PZPR's leadership.

The indestructible Soviet-Polish alliance, sealed by the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between the USSR and Poland, united the two fraternal peoples for all time. The strength and value of the alliance lie in the fact that it fully accords with the fundamental interests of the Soviet Union and Poland and is based on the common historical destiny of the two peoples and the unity of ideology and political aims of the CPSU, the PZPR and on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

The Soviet-Polish summit meeting in May and the signing of the "Long-Term Program for the Development of Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation Between the USSR and Poland Through the Year 2000" are of great significance for the further strengthening of our friendship and cooperation.

The Soviet Union has given Poland economic and other assistance and support at all stages of the building of a new society. Even now the CPSU and Soviet people are demonstrating class solidarity with the PZPR and Polish working people who are waging a resolute struggle against the forces of counterrevolution and foreign reaction to overcome the consequences of the crisis and strengthen socialist gains.

The CEMA countries' economic summit conference, whose decisions define the strategy for further deepening socialist economic integration and ways of normalizing international economic relations, was a major event in the life of the Soviet Union, People's Poland, and the other socialist community states.

In the current tense world situation, the all-around strengthening of the fraternal socialist countries' unity and cohesion and their close collaboration in the international arena have special significance. The socialist community countries counter the militarist course of the United States and its NATO allies with an extensive program of constructive peace initiatives aimed at delivering mankind from the threat of nuclear war. The Warsaw Pact, which reliably safeguards the security and inviolability of all its participants' borders and serves as a strong barrier against the intrigues of revanchism, is an effective instrument for the implementation of their peace-loving foreign policy course and an important factor in preservice peace in Europe.

On this important jubilee we wish Polish Communists and all Polish working people on behalf of Soviet people success in building socialism in Poland.

Long live the eternal and inviolable friendship between the Soviet and Polish peoples, fraternal collaboration between the CPSU and PZPR, and all-around cooperation between the Soviet Union and Poland.

The CPSU Central Committee; the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and the USSR Council of Ministers

Ligachev Meets Polish Workers

PM250900 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jul 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "Meetings With Polish Working People"]

[Text] Ye.K. Ligachev, CPSU Central Committee secretary and a member of the Soviet party and state delegation, today [23 July] toured Katowice Voivodship, a major industrial region of the country, where he visited the Ferrum plant for the production of pipes and heavy metal structures. He learned about production and talked with workers, engineers, and the leaders of the enterprise.

A meeting was then held between Ye.K. Ligachev and representatives of the Ferrum plant collectives and the Staszic mine.

Soviet soldiers brought Poland freedom and independence, miner F. Drygas said at the meeting. The Polish-Soviet alliance, born in the war years and sealed by jointly shed blood, is growing stronger and developing. The Polish working class resolutely supports the Soviet people's struggle for peace and disarmament and for the freedom and independence of all peoples.

B. Ferensztajn, first secretary of the PZPR Katowice Voivodship Committee, addressed the meeting participants.

Speaking at the meeting, Ye.K. Ligachev conveyed ardent greetings and best wishes from K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to its participants.

Our peoples' friendship, he said, has strong roots. We have common ideals and causes. We are moving in the same direction and seeking the same thing, harmonious development and a full-blooded, peaceful, happy life for all working people.

Next year is the 40th anniversary of the historic victory over fascism. The Soviet people are preparing to greet this portentous date with lofty achievements in labor. That is our tradition. We also want the great victory's jubilee to ring out as a socialist holiday, as a holiday of the friendship and indissoluble unity of the fraternal socialist countries, and simultaneously as a reminder to all enemies of peace of the strength of this unity.

Ye. K. Ligachev went on to speak of the Soviet people's activity to fulfill the decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums aimed at maintaining and strengthening peace, ensuring the country's confident onward movement along the path of economic and social progress, strengthening organization, discipline, and the responsibility of cadres, and extending the masses' initiative.

Soviet-Polish cooperation, the speaker continued, is large-scale and full-blooded, and embraces all spheres of society's life. The tone is set, as it should be, by our parties. The CPSU and the Soviet people show class solidarity with the PZPR and the Polish working people, who are conducting a resolute struggle against the forces of counterrevolution and external reaction to overcome the consequences of the crisis and to strengthen the socialist gains.

Ye. K. Ligachev congratulated the enterprise collectives on the jubilee of People's Poland and wished Polish Communists and all Poland's working people success in building socialism on Polish soil and in strengthening Soviet-Polish friendship, the fraternal alliance, and cooperation.

The meeting was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Delegation's Activities

PM241449 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Jul 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS dispatches: "The Fraternal People's Holiday"]

[Text] Warsaw, 22 Jul -- A meeting was held today between W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, and the heads of delegations from fraternal countries that are here for the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of People's Poland. The Soviet Party and government delegation is headed by N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

A warm, friendly conversation took place. W. Jaruzelski stressed the significance that Poland has always attached to the development of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist community states. N.A. Tikhonov and the heads of the other delegations conveyed to W. Jaruzelski, and through him to the PZPR leadership, the Polish Government, and all the Polish working people, cordial congratulations on this portentous jubilee of People's Poland. They expressed support for the efforts of PZPR and the Polish working people to consolidate the socialist positions on Polish soil and reaffirmed that socialist Poland can firmly count on the fraternal countries' support.

The meeting was attended by members of the Soviet delegation Ye. K. Ligachev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; N. N. Slyunkov, first secretary of Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee; B. I. Aristov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs; and A.N. Aksenov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR ambassador to Poland. On the Polish side, the meeting was attended by H. Jablonski, chairman of the Polish State Council; and members of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo Z. Messner, S. Olszowski, T. Porebski, and J. Czyrek.

The Soviet party and government delegation and the fraternal countries' delegations, here to attend the 40th anniversary celebrations of People's Poland, attended today, together with the Polish leadership, a solemn changing of the honor guard ceremony at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier on Victory Square and laid wreaths. They honored the memory of the fighters who gave their lives in the struggle for Poland's freedom and independence with a moment's silence.

In conclusion, units of the Polish People's Army that participated in the solemn ceremony marched across the square.

On the same day, N.A. Tikhonov and members of the Soviet party and government delegation visited the cemetary and mausoleum of Soviet servicemen who fell in the battles for Poland's liberation from the fascist invaders. A wreath was laid at the memorial obelisk to Soviet officers and men. The ribbon bears the inscription: "To the heroic Soviet servicemen who fell in the battles against Hitlerite fascism for the liberation of Poland. From the USSR party and government delegation."

Wreaths on behalf of the Polish leadership and the fraternal countries' delegations were also laid.

An honor guard was mounted during the wreath-laying ceremony, and the USSR and Polish national anthems were played.

The Polish Councils of State and Ministers gave a gala reception on the 40th anniversary of Poland's rebirth today.

The reception was attended by W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, and other party and state representatives of the republic.

They were accompanied by members of the Soviet party and government delegation, the delegations of the other fraternal socialist countries, and heads of diplomatic missions.

On behalf of the socialist countries' delegations, Ch. Aleksandrov, head of the Bulgarian delegation, member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo, and first deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, congratulated the Polish leaders and the Polish people on the portentous jubilee of People's Poland. H. Jablonski, chairman of the Polish State Council, delivered a speech at the reception.

Tikhonov Cable to Jaruzelski

PM251105 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jul 84 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "From On Board the Aircraft"]

[Text] From on board his aircraft, N.A. Tikhonov has sent W. Jaruzelski the following telegram:

On behalf of the Soviet party and state delegation taking part in the celebration of the 40th anniversary of People's Poland, that is now leaving your country, I express heartfelt gratitude for the fraternal hospitality afforded it on Polish soil. I am sending to you, and through you, to the PZPR Central Committee, the Polish Government, and all Polish working people wishes for success in socialist building and for happiness and prosperity.

Soviet Delegation's Departure

PM251103 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jul 84 First Edition p 1

[TASS reports under the general heading: "Return of Soviet Party and State Delegation"]

[Text] Warsaw, 24 Jul -- The Soviet party and state delegation headed by N.A. Tikhonov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, returned to Moscow yesterday from Warsaw. It had taken part in the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the Polish People's Republic.

The delegation was comprised of Ye.K. Ligachev, secretary of the Communist Party Central Committee; B.I. Aristov, USSR deputy foreign minister; V.N. Golubeva, CPSU Central Committee member and a weaver at the V.I. Lenin Worsted Combine in Ivanovo; and Marshal of Aviation Ye.Ya. Savitskiy.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers; J. Czyrek, Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; Z. Messner, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers; T. Porebski, Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; S. Olszowski, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and Polish foreign minister; M. Wozniak, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of Warsaw City Voivodship PZPR Committee; and other officials.

Among those seeing the delegation off was A.N. Aksenov, USSR ambassador to Poland, who was part of the delegation.

The USSR and Polish state flags were raised at the airport and an honor guard was lined up at the airfield. N.A. Tikhonov and W. Jaruzelski inspected the formation of servicemen. A band performed the two countries' state anthems.

The delegation returned to Moscow the same day.

It was greeted at Vnukovo Airport by Comrades G.A. Aliyev, G.V. Romanov, and K.V. Rusakov; I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; I.I. Bodyul, V.E. Dymshits, L.A. Kostandov, N.V. Martynov, Z.N. Nuriyev, L.V. Smirnov, and B.Ye. Shcherbina, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; M.S. Smirtyukov, administrator of affairs of the USSR Council of Ministers; B.P. Bugayev, I.P. Kazanets, N.S. Konarev, and V.K. Mesyats, USSR ministers; Ye.Z. Razumov, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work Department; and other officials.

Among the reception party was S. Kociolek, Polish ambassador to the USSR.

Polish Anniversary Functions in Moscow

PM241419 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jul 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Ceremonial Meeting"]

[Text] Fraternal relations and all-around cooperation are constantly developing between the Soviet Union and Poland. This was pointed out at a ceremonial meeting of representatives of Moscow's working people devoted to the 40th anniversary of Poland's rebirth. It was held 19 July in the House of the Unions Hall of Columns.

In the presidium were M.S. Gorbachev, Politburo member and CPSU Central Committee secretary; K.V. Rusakov, CPSU Central Committee secretary; A.U. Salimov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Z.N. Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; leaders of a number of ministries and departments, and representatives of party, soviet, and public organizations.

The keynote speaker, USSR Pilot-Cosmonaut G.T. Beregovoy, chairman of the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society Central Board, said: The creation of People's Poland in 1944 embodied the age-old hopes and aspirations of Polish democrats and patriots.

The Soviet Union, bearing the chief burden of the struggle against Hitlerism, ensured the possibility of laying the foundations for building Poland as a socialist state within the just borders enshrined at the 1945 Potsdam conference. Soviet-Polish economic, scientific, and technical ties have been expanding constantly for 40 years, and the two peoples' unbreakable friendship has been strengthening. The cornerstone of its development is the fraternal cooperation between the CPSU and the PZPR. The meeting between Comrades K.U. Chernenko and W. Jaruzelski in Moscow this May gave it a new boost.

The head of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society delegation, S. Wronski, chairman of the society's main board, pointed out that Poland's socialist path of development is the only right path. The Soviet Union's assistance and the fraternal cooperation with it, he emphasized, occupy a special place in the positive changes.

"The feeling of friendship which the CPSU, the Soviet State, and the entire Soviet people have for the Polish people elicits profound gratitude," the speaker said. "Friendship with you helps us overcome difficulties and struggle against the external and internal enemy."

S. Kociolek, Polish ambassador to the USSR, participated in the meeting.

On the same day, S. Kociolek gave a reception to mark the portentous anniversary. It was attended by M.S. Gorbachev, K.V. Rusakov, A.U. Salimov, Z.N. Nuriyev, and other officials.

Polish Exhibition Opens in Moscow

PM250859 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Jul 84 Morning Edition p 6

[M. Baranov report: "Made in Poland"]

[Text] An exhibition titled "Made in Poland" has opened at the USSR Exhibition of National Economic Achievements in Moscow. The exhibition, covering an area of 9,000 square meters, displays the production potential of nearly all sectors of Polish industry.

The most impressive section of the exhibition is the group of goods from the electronic, machine building, and heavy industries. Here there will be demonstrations of electronic equipment and computer systems, industrial automation and metal-cutting machine tools, all kinds of transportation systems and lifting machinery, scientific research and medical equipment, mining, television and radar equipment, engines, planes, helicopters, and much more. A considerable section is devoted to consumer goods.

S.Ye. Shcherbina, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and J. Obodowski, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, spoke at the opening of the "Made in Poland" exhibition, which is devoted to the 40th anniversary of the Polish People's Republic.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS BULGARIA'S FILIPOV AFRICA TOUR

PM241527 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Jul 84 Morning Edition p 4

[V. Ganshin report: "Responsibility for Peace"]

[Text] Sincere concern for peace and security of all the planet's peoples and the desire to strengthen and widen the anti-imperialist front with the young nonaligned developing states permeate the foreign policy actions of the socialist community countries. Acting within the united course of a coordinated policy, the socialist countries actively oppose the aggressive course of the United States and its allies in various parts of the earth. All this was reaffirmed with new force by the official visit to a number of African states by Grisha Filipov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers.

Wherever the high-ranking Bulgarian guest went, Tanzania or Zimbabwe, the Congo or Mozambique, Ghana, Angola, or Ethiopia, everywhere there was discussion of the responsibility of all countries for mankind's future, as well as of issues, concerning developing bilateral cooperation. The documents signed in the capitals of those states stressed the firm support for the socialist and nonaligned countries' constructive peace initiatives aimed at strengthening universal peace and improving the international situation, preventing nuclear catastrophe, and curbing the arms race. The joint communiques signed in Maputo and Luanda expressed resolute support for the heroic people of Afghanistan who are waging a struggle to defend the gains of the April revolution. In the course of the talks, mention was made of the constantly widening, flagrant military, political, and economic interference by imperialist forces in the affairs of various regions, including Africa, which destabilizes the situation on the continent.

Much attention was devoted to the situation in southern Africa. During the delegation's stay in Dar-es-Salaam, Bulgarian and Tanzanian officials sharply condemned the criminal cooperation of Western powers with the Pretoria regime. In a joint communique, they pointed to the need for the immediate fulfillment of the well-known UN resolution on granting independence to Namibia and rejected any attempts to link this issue to the withdrawal of Cuban internationalist troops from Angola.

STOPH SENDS THANKS TO CHERNENKO, TIKHONOV

LD232313 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 23 Jul 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, has expressed his thanks in a telegram to Comrades Chernenko and Tikhonov for the lofty appraisal of his work and the award of the Order of Lenin, and also for the wishes on occasion of his 70th birthday.

PCF WITHDRAWAL FROM FRENCH GOVERNMENT REPORTED

Weekly on Action

PM241300 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 25 Jul 84 p 9

[Own correspondent Aleksandr Sabov dispatch under the rubric "Paris on the Line": "The Alliance of Left-Wing Forces: Hour of Trial"]

[Excerpts] The French Communist Party [PCF] has decided to withdraw its representatives from the country's coalition government. "After scoring considerable successes since 1981, the government has changed the direction of its policy, which has led to higher unemployment, economic stagnation, a fall in the purchasing power of working people and employees and in the incomes of agricultural workers, and has led to other undesirable consequences, especially in the sphere of education," says the statement of the PCF Central Committee Plenum held last week.

The Communist ministers departed only after L. Fabius' new government rejected the PCF formulated demands on behalf of the French working people. Nonetheless, the Communists in Parliament remain part of the ruling majority, demonstrating their will and readiness to cooperate with all left-wing forces for the sake of real and far-reaching social transformations in the country. This is especially emphasized in statements by PCF leaders and party documents recently adopted: There is only one effective way to attain the goals for which the French people voted in 1981 -- democratic unity on the part of the majority of French people and the alliance of the country's left-wing forces.

IZVESTIYA on Withdrawal

PM241503 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Jul 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Dispatch by own correspondent Yu. Kovalenko under the rubric "On a Topical Theme": "New Cabinet, Old Course"]

[Text] Paris -- The French Communist Party [PCF] has decided not to take part in the new government headed by Prime Minister L. Fabius.

A PCF Central Committee statement notes that the talks held between the PCF delegation and L. Fabius showed that the government intends to continue its "economic stringency" policy, which is leading to the further growth of unemployment and reduction of the broad masses' living standards. In this situation, the PCF Central Committee statement emphasizes, the Communists cannot remain in a government whose policy fails to accord with the hopes and aspirations of millions of French people.

Having decided not to take part in the government, the French Communists stated their intention to support those of its measures which accord with the working people's interests and to remain part of the parliamentary majority. The PCF emphasized the need to adopt a new policy with a view to modernizing the economy and reducing unemployment.

Since the union of left-wing forces came to power in 1981, the French Communists, represented in the government by four ministers, have contributed to the administration of the country, the implementation of reforms to nationalize industrial enterprises and banks, and the adoption of laws providing for a shorter working week, and increase in the minimum wage, and the lowering of the pension age.

However, the Communists began to criticize the domestic policy course after the government's turn toward the "economic stringency" policy in 1982, which had resulted in economic stagnation, the growth of the army of "superfluous people," and the reduction of working people's incomes. The PCF also opposed the government program to "restructure" industry, which meant cutbacks in a number of key industries and a reduction in the number of jobs.

A while series of aspects of the government's foreign policy -- Paris' support for the NATO decision to deploy U.S. missiles in West Europe, the refusal to count French nuclear forces in the overall Western balance, and the military intervention in Chad -- gave rise to sharp criticism from the Communists.

The left-wing forces' defeat in the municipal and European parliamentary elections, like the results of public opinion polls, have shown that the government has forfeited the support of the majority of the population. Nonetheless, the socialists do not intend to abandon their former policy.

The Communists' refusal to join the government, observers note, will undoubtedly weaken the Socialist government's position. Within the Socialist Party itself, LE MONDE points out, some members believe that it is impossible to pursue a truly left-wing policy without the PCF's support.

The new government comprises mainly those who held posts in P. Mauroy's Cabinet. Thus, C. Cheysson (minister of external relations); C. Hernu (national defense); R. Badinter (justice); and M. Rocard (agriculture) have kept their portfolios. P. Beregovoy, formerly minister of social affairs, becomes economy, finance, and budget minister. J. Delors, former economy, finance, and budget minister, will take the post of chairman of the EC Commission. P. Joxe, formerly chairman of the French Socialist Party Parliamentary Group, becomes minister of the interior and decentralization. Analyzing the composition of L. Fabius' Cabinet, it is noted here that people close to the president continue to hold the key positions.

Having decided to steer its old "economic stringency" course and thus finding itself without the Communists' support, the government has further complicated the tasks which face it. Economic indicators continue to deteriorate and the domestic political situation is exacerbating.

PRAVDA Cites PCF Criticism

PM241246 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jul 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Consequences of the 'Stringency' Course"]

[Text] Paris, 22 Jul -- "The Real Problems Remain..." -- this is what the cover of the latest issue of the French weekly LA VIE OUVRIERE says. The organ of the General Confederation of Labor lists first among these problems the continuing rise of unemployment and the fall in working people's purchasing power. The policy of "stringency" followed by the government, it writes, has already resulted in more than 2.3 million unemployed in the country. According to official estimates, the number will top 2.3 million by the end of the year. For the second year running the working people's purchasing power has been reduced while the entrepreneurs' profits are rising.

Analyzing the economic situation, Andre Lajoinie, Politburo member and secretary of the French Communist Party [PCF] Central Committee and chairman of the Communist group in the National Assembly, emphasized in an interview with the weekly L'HUMANITE DIMANCHE that France has now been experiencing the negative effects of the "stringency" course, for more than 18 months.

The PCF, he said, criticized this course from the very beginning, emphasizing that it would only lead to higher unemployment, reduced rates of industrial growth, and the intensification of social injustice. The results of the recent European Parliament elections showed that many French people are disenchanted with the results of the government's policy.

Under these circumstances, A. Lajoinie continued, the PCF could not continue its participation in the government, since our proposals in the economic and social spheres aimed at creating employment, protecting purchasing power, and expanding industrial production were not accepted. Nevertheless, he pointed out, the PCF remains loyal to the alliance of left-wing forces.

IZVESTIYA PROFILES NEW FRENCH PREMIER FABIUS

PM250843 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Jul 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Unattributed profile under the rubric "Who's Who": "Laurent Fabius"]

[Excerpts] On 17 July 1984 French President F. Mitterrand appointed Laurent Fabius the new French premier. He was one of the organizers of F. Mitterrand's 1981 presidential campaign.

Since the Union of the Left came to power he has held the post of budget minister in P. Mauroy's government and, since March 1983, minister of research and industry. L. Fabius came out in support of the "stringency" policy which the government began to implement in 1982. He led the restructuring of industry, which resulted in the closure of enterprises, a reduction in jobs, and the growth of unemployment. Paris observers note that L. Fabius is close to F. Mitterrand.

In his first statement, made immediately after his appointment to the post of premier, L. Fabius stressed his desire to "modernize the country and unite all the French." But how he plans to do this in practice will be revealed in the new government's program which L. Fabius will set forth in the National Assembly on Tuesday 24 July.

FRG TO ENHANCE ARMY'S 'DEFENSE CAPABILITIES'

LD241815 Moscow TASS in English 1609 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Text] Bonn July 24 TASS -- Correspondent Sergey Sosnovskiy reporting:

According to West German press reports, Manfred Woerner (CDU), minister of defense of the FRG, is going to reveal next fall a "package" of steps devised to enhance the "defense capabilities of the West German Bundeswehr". The case in point in actual fact is further militarisation of the country conducted at U.S. and NATO bidding, the West Germany Communist daily UNSERE ZEIT writes. The "package" provides, among other things, for a longer term of military service. The step is motivated by "demographic difficulties" -- low birth rates in West Germany. Other measures include an arrangement whereby the military service will be open to "volunteers" over 16 years of age, and a revision of fitness standards for conscripts.

"There have been examples of such a practice in the past: Everyone -- children and cripples, too -- were conscripted into Hitler's Volksturm", UNSERE ZEIT recalls in this connection.

The Democratic public of West Germany is seriously concerned over the fact that such plans are being worked out in the conditions of the continuing deployment of U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles, accelerated military preparations, and a comprehensive effort to re-arm the West German Bundeswehr with the newest weapon systems. It is noted that this year alone West Germany is going to spend about 80 billion marks; that is, one-fourth of the state budget on military purposes.

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS HELD IN ISRAEL

No Policy Changes Foreseen

LD241521 Moscow TASS in English 1456 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 24 TASS -- TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

Western bourgeois mass media, especially in the U.S., is in an uproar over the early parliamentary elections held in Israel yesterday. It is noteworthy that the reports and commentaries on this subject admit that no matter what government will be formed in coalition with small parties -- that of the ruling ultra-right "Likud" bloc or the Israeli Labour Party, the foreign policy of Tel Aviv in the Middle East will remain as anti-Arab, aggressive and expansionist as before.

There is no basic difference between "Likud" and the Israeli Labour Party in their approach to Arabs, although some people hint that the stance of the Labour Party vis-a-vis Arabs is a little different from that of "Likud". In fact both "Likud" and the Labour Party have maintained a common view of Zionism, the power politics against neighbouring Arab countries, the expansion of the Israeli state through capturing Arab lands, on the basis of the military-strategic alliance with the U.S. in the region.

During the electoral campaign even the Israeli press did not conceal the fact that the differences in the Labour and "Likud" programs were of tactical and not strategic nature. This is why Washington hurried to assure Tel Aviv that the U.S. would invariably support Israel no matter what the composition of the new government is. The U.S. leaders are sure that in any case it will be pro-American and anti-Arab.

The Labour Party is as guilty as the "Likud" bloc of atrocious crimes against Arabs. It is the Labour leaders, when they were in office, that unleashed aggressive wars against Arabs in 1967 and 1973 with full approval and support of the U.S. It is the Labour Party that started the colonization of captured Arab lands.

Commenting on the results of the elections and the prospects of the creation of a new cabinet in Tel Aviv, the ABC television company points out, specifically, that the future government, whatever its composition, will hardly be able to ensure the withdrawal of Israeli troops from southern Lebanon and will hardly make any progress in the solution of the territorial problem connected with the lands on the West Bank of the Jordan River and other occupied Arab lands.

This means that nothing will be changed in the Israeli policy vis-a-vis Arabs. Tel Aviv and Washington can resort only to propaganda tricks with the aim to allay the vigilance of those who have fallen victim to the Israeli aggression.

Aggression Course Unchanged

LD241945 Moscow World Service in English 1710 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Excerpts] Early general elections have been held in Israel. Details from our commentator Viktor Olin. This is what he writes:

The tentative returns show that the opposition Labor Party has managed to get ahead of its main rival, the Likud alliance, which was the ruling coalition. However, regardless of the final returns which will be announced later, none of the parties has won a majority of seats in the Knesset, the Israeli parliament, and so none can form a stable cabinet. More than that, the two rivals lost some seats. This is due to the disillusionment of the voters with the policies of both the Likud alliance and the Labor Party, which was in office up to 1977.

Despite the stalemate after the general elections the leaders of the rival political groupings have still found it possible to declare, each by itself, to be the winner. No secret is made out of the fact that they both link their hopes for the formation of a cabinet with the possible coalition agreement of a combination of representatives of smaller parties, each one of which has a few seats in the Knesset, and that means that these smaller parties will not only decide on the viability of a cabinet, but also dictate its own policies to it.

As for the direction of the policy, an idea of it can be had, for example, from a close look at the program of the founder and leader of the Jewish Defense League, known for its terrorist activities, Rabbi Meir Kahane, who received a seat in the Knesset in this election. That program is based on the idea it is necessary to expel all the Arabs from Israel, even Arabs who are Israeli subjects. Mr Kahane declared his first step as an MP would be to demand the immediate lifting of all charges against all members of terrorist organizations that had taken part in attacks on and killings of Arabs.

I may add to this, writes Viktor Olin, that the militant rabbi and his possible partners in a coalition are one in their plans to annex all the seized Arab lands, to colonize them by setting up Israeli settlements and to drive all the Palestinians from there without exception. Analyzing the Lebanese policy of the future cabinet regardless of who will head and form it, observers agree any changes should be ruled out. Israeli troops will remain in southern Lebanon, that's the general view. Only slight changes are possible in the troops' positions, including a further advance by the troops deeper into Lebanese territory.

And so the early general elections have failed to solve the underlying problem of the deep domestic and foreign policy crisis Israeli is facing. The course for aggression, to bring in line with its objectives all aspects of domestic life, remains unchanged. In this connection a telltale statement has come from the United States State Department, which is confident of further close cooperation between the United States and Israel regardless of the final returns.

40TH USSR-SYRIAN RELATIONS ANNIVERSARY

Meeting Held

PM241509 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Jul 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Public Meeting"]

[Text] A public meeting was held in Moscow to mark the 40th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and Syria. It was noted that Soviet-Syrian cooperation, based on the firm foundation of the treaty on friendship and cooperation between the USSR and Syria, is developing successfully in the interests of the two countries' peoples.

'Izat al-Habal, Syrian charge d'affaires in the USSR, spoke of the importance of the Soviet Union's support for the Arab peoples' struggle against the unceasing, aggressive intrigues of imperialism and Zionism.

Kasyanov on Relations

PM241545 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Jul 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by O. Kasyanov: "Loyalty to Principles"]

[Text] The 40th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Syria falls on 22 July. In the past four decades, Soviet-Syrian relations, built on equal rights and mutual respect, have developed in an upward direction, are steady and mutually advantageous, and are an important factor in effectively countering the policy of expansion and imperialist diktat in the Near East.

The 21 July 1944 telegram from the Syrian foreign minister to the USSR people's commissar of foreign affairs expressed admiration for the Soviet people's effort and success in the war against fascist Germany, assessed highly the nation's equality principle, which is the basis of Soviet foreign policy, and expressed readiness "to establish friendly diplomatic relations" with the Soviet Union. The next day the Soviet Government accepted the Syrian Government's proposal with satisfaction.

It is profoundly symbolic that the establishment of Soviet-Syrian relations took place when, under the impact of the Soviet people's victories in the fight against fascism, preconditions had formed for abolishing imperialism's colonial system and for the emergence of sovereign national states. Syria was one of the first of these states. Since then, our country has sided with the Syrian people in their struggle to preserve and strengthen their statehood and has helped to strengthen the economic foundations of independence.

The Soviet Union thinks highly of Syria's constructive role in seeking to achieve lasting peace in the Near East, its effective efforts to ensure Arab countries' unity of action, and its staunch opposition to Israel's unceasing aggression and forcing separate deals with the aggressor on the Arabs. Syria marches in the vanguard of this struggle and bears the brunt of Arab resistance to Israeli expansion. The Soviet Union's firm support of this position helps Syria to successfully resist blackmail and military pressure and to resolutely rebuff all attempts to drive it from its principled, anti-imperialist course. "We see in the Soviet Union," President H. al-Asad noted, "a loyal friend who has always been with us in our just struggle against aggression and for the liberation of our lands."

One of the most important fields for cooperation between the USSR and Syria is the struggle to reach an all-embracing and fair settlement in the Near east and eliminate the dangerous tension created by Israeli ruling circles with U.S. support, complicty, and encouragement. The Soviet Union and Syria have the same views on the essence and method of a Near East settlement and on the obstacles involved.

The Soviet Union and Syria resolutely denounce the political course and practical actions of the United States, which with a "strategic alliance" with Israel, wants to create a bridgehead in the Near East for subversive actions against the Arab and other independent countries in adjacent regions, and to dictate its will to peoples "from a position of strength." The Soviet Union and Syria are united in the opinion that lasting peace in the Near East is unattainable without Israeli troop withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories and actual safeguarding of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinians, including their right to create an independent state. Such a settlement can be achieved only through collective efforts with the participation of all interested sides.

Considerable credit goes to The Soviet Union and Syria for resolutely resisting the implementation of U.S.-Israeli neocolonialist designs in the region, embodied in the Camp David compact. The crushing agreement foisted on Lebanon at gunpoint was abrogated because the absolute majority of the Lebanese people rejected it. Syria's firmness and the support it gives to the Lebanese national patriotic forces forced the U.S. troops and its NATO allies to leave Beirut.

With the conclusion of the friendship and cooperation treaty between the USSR and Syria on 8 October 1980, a bright new page in the annals of Soviet-Syrian relations was written. This treaty becomes even more important because the world situation has been gravely aggravated by imperialist reactionary forces. In the treaty the two sides tried to promote world peace and security, relaxation of tension, and elimination of hegemonism and aggression from international relations. The treaty fully accords with the interests of the Soviet and Syrian peoples and is in harmony with the Arab peoples' just aspirations.

The high level of political cooperation is being positively reflected in Soviet-Syrian relations in trade, economics, and scientific-technical fields. The intergovernmental agreement on economic and technical cooperation, concluded in October 1957, laid the foundation for these relations. This was the first agreement of this kind that the Soviet Union had signed with an Arab country, laying a firm foundation for fruitful cooperation on the basis of equality and mutual advantage.

With the Soviet Union's assistance, over 60 establishments have been constructed in Syria, notably the hydroelectric installation on the Euphrates. It provides over 50 percent of the electricity generated in Syria and is helping to increase the area of cultivated land by 15 percent. Thousands of Soviet VUZ graduates and Syrian workers trained by Soviet specialists are working at Soviet-Syrian cooperation projects. Each of these projects is helping Syria to make further headway toward social progress and achieve a substantial improvement in living standards in the country.

Each year, through parliamentary channels, contacts between trade union, youth, and other public organizations and cultural and scientific institutions are expanding in order to gain a deeper understanding of the life, work, experience, and achievements of the two countries' peoples.

The steadily strengthening friendship between the Soviet Union and Syria symbolizes the union of the two greatest forces of today, socialism and national liberation, and their collaboration in the struggle for world peace and social progress.

OFFICIALS ATTEND EGYPTIAN MISSION'S RECEPTION

PM241535 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Jul 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "On the Occasion of Revolution Day"]

[Text] O.G. Muhammad, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Arab Republic of Egypt in the Soviet Union, gave a reception on the occasion of the Revolution Day national holiday.

The reception was attended by A.U. Salimov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and V.G. Komplektov, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs.

ARAB LEAGUE STRESSES ARAB, AFRICAN COOPERATION

LD242024 Moscow TASS in English 1418 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Text] Damascus July 24 TASS -- The coordinating commission of the League of Arab States closed its 16th session here on Monday. The final document, adopted by the session, stresses the importance of the Arab states' common stand in outlining a common policy in the world arena, and points to the need for close contacts at the inter-Arab level with the aim of ensuring progressive development of the Arab states. The leading role in this belongs to the League of Arab States, the document points out.

The delegates to the session declared for strengthening cooperation between the Arab and African countries and peoples in the name of their social progress and economic development.

U.S. PUTS ECONOMIC PRESSURE ON ALGERIA

LD250811 Moscow TASS in English 0709 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 25 TASS -- In the past few months Algeria became a target of provocative actions of American monopolies, PRAVDA's correspondent in Algeria Sergey Filatov writes today. The decision of America's Trunkline and Panhandle to break off unilaterally their agreements with the Algerian National Oil and Gas Company Sonatrac on buying liquified gas from it caused bitter resentment in the country. This happened last December. To date American corporations are unwilling to honor the contract they signed (the deal by the way was approved by the U.S. government).

Americans explained their decision, Sergey Filatov writes, to stop buying gas for an indefinite time by a sharp aggravation of the situation in the U.S. natural gas market. The Algerian side, however, regarded the step as "economic aggression" and blackmail devised to undermine Algeria's oil and gas export policy, and complained to the international arbitration panel in Geneva.

The move of the U.S. monopolies should be regarded in precisely that way, the correspondent agrees.

Blackmailing Algeria, trying to win concessions from it, U.S. capital shows a manifest desire to keep unchanged the world prices of raw materials -- the prices that suit it -- and bring high profits, Sergey Filatov writes.

The U.S. Administration is doing everything, both at home and in international economic relations to promote the position of monopolistic capital. However, in the existing situation other factors makes themselves felt. Gus Hall, general secretary of the Communist Party of the U.S.A., noted that U.S. imperialism covets not only oil and gas, it also desires to change the course of the Algerian revolution.

Washington is unhappy with an independent foreign policy pursued by the Algerian People's Democratic Republic and the country's allegiance to the principles of nonalignment. One White House document points to the need of scaling up subversive operation against the countries pursuing what it calls "anti-American policies", and Algeria is listed among such. This is the context in which one should regard the present move of the American gas giants.

The real reason of pressure exerted on Algeria is the U.S. desire to steer the country off the road of socialist choice. However, U.S. imperialism will not attain its aims, Sergey Filatov writes in conclusion.

U.S. USES PRIVATE FUNDS FOR ANTI-NICARAGUA WAR

LD241753 Moscow TASS in English 1644 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 24 TASS -- TASS commentator Ruslan Knyazev writes:

In the past year alone, various private organizations of the USA supplied over 17 million dollars as aid to counter-revolutionary groupings waging the armed struggle against the Government of Nicaragua, THE NEW YORK TIMES reported.

Ever more active participation of private U.S. capital in the undeclared war of the White House on Nicaragua is a remarkable phenomenon of the recent months. It is nothing unusual for over many decades U.S. corporations, starting from the notorious "United Fruit Company", have been holding sway in Nicaragua and in other Central American countries.

Now they spare no funds for the sake of overthrowing the Sandinist Government for the restoration of their positions in the region would bring for them much greater profits than the sums they are spending as handouts to Nicaraguan counter-revolutionaries now.

The Washington administration is extremely interested in widely using the funds of private firms and various reactionary organizations for the financing of the gangs of the Somoza men. The anti-Nicaraguan policy of the Washington administration comes under sharp criticism everywhere, also in the United States itself. In these conditions the White House finds it ever more difficult to get the approval of the Congress for new appropriations for the upkeep of their mercenaries invading Nacaragua. Therefore they in Washington are looking for the ways to ensure the continuation of the criminal aggressive actions against Nicaragua even if American legislators do not provide funds for this.

Drawing on private funds is a convenient way to achieve this purpose. U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz said outright that unless the Congress endorses the appropriations asked for aid to Nicaraguan counter-revolutionaries the administration will use its "moral influence" to get these funds from "other sources". Washington is thus openly violating the laws of the United States, specifically the law on neutrality. And under this law citizens of the USA are prohibited to give assistance to the overthrow of the government of a foreign state if it is not at war with the United States.

Moreover, private firms and associations, real and sham ones, serve as a convenient cover for the operations of the United States' Central Intelligence Agency. Already now the gangs of Somoza men get the lion's share of the food and medicines they need due to the funds resulting from private donations. And these cargoes purchased by firms that are allegedly not connected with the U.S. Government are carried on board U.S. military aircraft. Thus, "private business" closely interacts with the U.S. Administration in preparing and staging an aggression against sovereign Nicaragua.

UK NOT SERIOUS ABOUT ARGENTINE MEETING

PY241453 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Spanish 0000 GMT 23 Jul 84

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The Argentine attempt to talk with Albion in Bern, Switzerland, over the Malvinas problem ended in failure. According to press reports from Bern, the gaucho representatives abandoned the negotiating table when the British refused in principle to broach the question of sovereignty over the archipelago.

Argentine sovereignty over the Malvinas, however, is the key to the problem; this is recognized by objective analysts and those who know that the islands were taken over twice by the British fleet. Albion does not recognize that the Malvinas are Argentine, and is keeping the islands as part of its empire and does not want to hear of changing their colonial status.

It is obvious that the insolence of the usurpers' of this territory, which is historically Latin American, is encouraged by the support of Yankeeland. Washington's attitude was clearly demonstrated during the Malvinas crisis when the Reagan government not only supported the colonial concept, but assisted the United Kingdom with arms and equipment. The Pentagon spied on Argentine ship and plane deployments and conveyed information to the aggressor. The United States is now increasing support to the British, the main reason being that Washington, through NATO, can have access to the islands where a large military complex is under construction to control the South Atlantic. Barracks, airfields, and hangars are also under construction, as well as other engineering works.

The archipelago is therefore rapidly being transformed into a fort directed against Latin America. The gringos are also pursuing this by weakening the economy of Argentina, thereby indirectly serving the British. For instance, the Yankee bankers do not ask for State Department approval to raise interest rates, or to refuse repayment extension. The United States is also erecting protectionist barriers against Argentine products. Not long ago, the North Americans simply raised customs duties on Argentine steel. The economic situation that the Alfonsin government inherited from the military, is far from strong and, consequently, the Yankees' pressure only serves to weaken Argentina's position in its dispute with the colonizers.

It is no coincidence that the British and Yankees are trying to use the situation to force Argentina into a compromise regarding the sovereignty of the archipelago. Then NATO would maintain its military installations on the Malvinas for a long time. Judging by this, the British went to the talks in Switzerland, not to seriously consider the legitimate Argentine demands, but to see if Argentina was ready to negotiate away its territory. According to the communiques from Switzerland, the diplomats of the pampas adopted a firm position on the sovereignty of their islands. This is a just and well-founded position, shared by all their friends in Ibero-America, which is striving to shake off colonialism and to stamp out the gangsterism of the imperialist.

FESTIVE SESSION MARKS CUBAN NATIONAL DAY

LD242142 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 24 Jul 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Representatives of the capital's working people held a festive session marking the holiday of fraternal Cuba, national uprising day, in Moscow today. Speakers noted that the heroic storming of the Moncada barracks 31 years ago, marked the beginning of the Cuban revolution, which resolved very acute economic and social problems and won true political independence in a historically short space of time.

SUPREME SOVIET STUDIES OFFICIALS' ATTITUDES

LD241322 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Text] The results of a check of facts concerning an inattentive and formal attitude toward the letters of working people in some soviets of people's deputies in Orenburg Oblast have been discussed in the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. It has been noted that in replying to citizens' appeals, individual leaders and other officials of the executive committees gave promises and made decisions without ensuring that they were carried out. They also unsatisfactorily exercised supervision over the examination of statements in organizations subordinate to the soviets. As a consequence, many citizens have been compelled to appeal to higher organs for assistance in solving questions within the competence of the local organs, and to obtain proper settlement of these only after that had been done.

(Kutygin), deputy chairman of the Orenburg Oblispolkom of people's deputies, and (Mishchelkov), first deputy chairman of the Orenburg Gorispolkom of people's deputies, provided explanations on specific facts. Note was made of their report that the oblispolkoms and gorispolkoms of people's deputies will ensure that the necessary measures are taken to improve the examination of letters from working people and to remove formalism, red-tape and other shortcomings in work with appeals from citizens. The oblispolkom has been invited to report to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium by 1 December of this year about the measures that have been taken.

TURKMEN SSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS CONVENES

LD242047 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Text] The Council of Ministers of the Turkmen SSR met in Ashkhabad today. Tasks of the republic's administrative and economic organs ensuing from the instructions of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko on drawing up the main guidelines for the country's socioeconomic development for the 12th 5-Year Plan period and for the period up to the year 2000 were examined. Also discussed were the results of the fulfillment of the state plan for the socioeconomic development of Turkmenistan, the budget and socialist commitments for an additional increase in labor productivity and for a lowering in the cost of output during the first half-year period of 1984, and the tasks for the prefulfillment of the year's plans.

BRIEFS

TRANSPORT, COMMUNICATIONS SESSION -- A joint session of the transport and communications commissions of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet was held in the Kremlin today. Under discussion was the fulfillment of state planned tasks in development of passenger, road, and air transportation, and improving services for the Tajik SSR population. It was noted that during the period of the 5-year plan that has elapsed, fulfillment of state planned tasks in increasing transportation of passengers and passenger turnover in public transport on the roads and by air transport has been ensured. The commissions adopted a decision aimed at removing existing shortcomings, and at further improving transport services for the republic's population. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 20 Jul 84 LD]

WRITER RECEIVES LENIN ORDER -- By a decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium the writer Alim Pshemakhovich Keshokov has been awarded the Order of Lenin. This is in recognition of his great services to the development of Soviet literature, fruitful public work, and his 70th birthday. [Excerpt] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 21 Jul 84 LD]

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON 6-MONTH PLAN FULFILLMENT

PM241400 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jul 84 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The Second Half-Year"]

[Text] Soviet people have entered the second half of the 5-year plan's 4th year in an atmosphere of businesslike efficiency, growing organization in work, and responsibility for the implementation of plans for economic and social development outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress.

The USSR Central Statistical Administration report published yesterday shows that industrial output volume rose by R16.6 billion or 4.5 percent in the first 6 months by comparison with the same period last year. The commissioning of fixed capital financed by state capital investments rose by 9 percent. Labor productivity increased thanks to the introduction of scientific and technical achievements. In industry it increased by 4.2 percent, which is substantially more than planned.

The agricultural workers carried out the spring fieldwork in good time and are now engaged in feed procurement. Harvesting is in progress in many regions. State purchases of livestock products increased. Meat production in public-sector farming increased by 7 percent and egg production by 4 percent in the first 6 months.

The dynamic development of all national economic sectors and the active competition for above-plan labor productivity growth and an additional reduction in prime cost of output are creating propitious conditions for further enhancing Soviet people's material living standards. The average monthly salary of workers and employees in the national economy and kolkhoz members' remuneration increased. Compared with the first half of last year, retail trade turnover in state and cooperative trade rose by 5.1 percent. The population in most of the country's regions is better supplied with high quality goods and products.

The achievements in developing our economy and in enhancing the people's prosperity are there for all to see. At the same time, we cannot rest on our laurels. "We have reached the exceedingly crucial stage in the 5-year plan where there is only a matter of months to go," Comrade K.U. Chernenko noted at the CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum. "And the situation is certainly not such that a further increase in the intensity of our economic work can be avoided."

Not all sectors, associations, or enterprises have achieved high and stable rates of growth in the main indicator of efficiency -- labor productivity. This indicator is significantly below the industrial average in the industrial enterprises of Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, Moldavia, and Uzbekistan. The basic reason is that the targets for the retooling of enterprises are not being fully met there.

It is well known that the steady pace of work is directly dependent on how completely and promptly the plans for output delivery in accordance with economic contracts and order are fulfilled in each labor collective. Although on the whole matters in this respect have now improved, there are still many enterprises which let their partners down. The USSR Ministry of Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry and the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming are particularly behind, having fulfilled only 96 percent of their deliveries. There are many unreliable suppliers among the enterprises producing mineral fertilizers, construction materials, and consumer goods.

Quite often, the plant where the end product is assembled cannot ship it to the customer because one of its partners has failed to deliver some part or component. Here is what workers from the Chuvash ASSR's Kanash Electric Loader Plant, which is under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Power Machine Building, wrote in a letter to PRAVDA: "This year our plant has short-shipped more than 200 machines, although they are standing in the plant's yard. And all because the Uzbek SSR's Dzhizak Plant has failed to deliver to us about 70 percent of the batteries, without which the loaders cannot be shipped. We have repeatedly appealed to both the plant and the ministry, but they have not even replied to our telegrams. And yet our supplier, like us, is participating in the economic experiment." Warnings like this show that some ministries are lagging behind in the improvement of leadership style and are working in the old fashion under the new conditions.

Much remains to be done in each sector in the remaining months of the year. The enterprises and farms which have fallen out of step and are lagging behind must accelerate their forward movement and eliminate the shortfalls created in the past. The most reliable accelerator is labor productivity growth through the rapid utilization of technical innovations and improved labor organization and incentives. These issues require constant attention from party, soviet, and trade union organs and economic leaders. The competition to increase labor productivity more than planned and reduce the prime cost of each product must be conducted even more actively in the second half of the year.

Complacency or slackness cannot be tolerated in the year's home stretch. Concern for the plan, as it was said at the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum, must not leave us for a single second. People must be taken to task more strictly than ever for any omissions in the current year. After all, the results of the entire 5-year plan depend largely on the level of our work now.

The construction workers must work especially hard. Each of the projects scheduled for commissioning this year must be commissioned without delays or, even better, ahead of schedule. The state of affairs in all sections of the construction process must be carefully analyzed. It must be remembered that the most effective methods of building up capacities are not the pursuit of large volumes of assimilated funds, but the commissioning of projects and the installation and startup of more highly productive equipment.

Much is decided by harmonious cooperation between allied sectors, with the main reference point being good results in national economy. Personnel in the transport sectors, for example, are called upon to be primarily concerned, not with increasing the distance covered by freight cars and trucks, but with transporting the entire ordered range of planned freight.

The fate of the plans for the 5-year plan's 4th year is in the hands of the millions of Soviet people -- from workers to the leaders of ministries and departments. The paramount concern of party organizations must be to mobilize their efforts to resolve the basic tasks, inspire them to highly organized labor, promptly assist the laggards, and encourage those who have distinguished themselves. Party organizations are called upon to use the example of the 5-year plan's shock and cadre workers to teach others, to enhance the prestige of skilled labor, and thus to augment the successes in the development of the Soviet economy.

AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION NOTES INSUFFICIENCIES

LD232048 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 23 Jul 84

[Text] At the latest session of the USSR Council of Ministers Presidium Commission for Questions of the Agro-Industrial Complex, reports on measures being taken to fulfill the USSR Government decision to increase the efficiency of irrigated land utilization were examined by way of checks. It was noted that steps aimed at increasing the production of grain, feed and other agricultural produce on reclaimed land have been taken by agricultural and water resources management organs and kolkhozes and sovkhozes. At the same time, in a number of oblasts and rayons of the Russian Federation, the Ukraine, Belorussia and Moldavia irrigated land has not been fully provided with mineral fertilizers and means for crop protection. In the Azerbaijan SSR insufficient attention is being paid to expanding the sowing of corn for grain and perennial grasses on irrigated land. Instructions have been given to the relevant organs to take additional measures to raise the utilization of irrigated land in order to ensure the certain fulfillment of agricultural production on this land. A number of other questions were also examined at the commission's session.

ARMENIAN AGRICULTURE REVIEWS PLAN RESULTS

GF250600 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 5 Jul 84 p 2

[Text] According to results achieved during the first 5 months of this year, the republic's food industry has successfully fulfilled the production plan and produced R21.3 million worth of products. Considerable work has been done toward the discovery of additional production capabilities, the introduction of new techniques and technology, the reconstruction of enterprises, and the assimilation of new product assortments. The ministry enterprises are basically stocked with the material goods necessary to fulfill and overfulfill the 1984 plans.

In reviewing the results, the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers Presidium Commission for Agro-Industrial Complex Affairs also revealed some shortcomings at certain food industry enterprises. It noted that the production capabilities are being insufficiently used at the "Haykarechurt" Beer Production Association. Production starts for 600 tons of candy at Dilizhan Bread Factory and 1,250 tons of citric acid at Spitak Sugar Factory have not yet been actualized. The 5-month plans for the production of champagne, macaroni products, candy, various types of bread rolls, and other food products have been underfulfilled.

It also noted that the trade industry is not taking active measures toward expansion of the sales volume of a number of provisions. The Ministry of Agriculture is not providing necessary supervision for the delivery of tobacco and geraniums.

According to an adopted decision, the commission urged the republic's food industry to take additional steps to unswervingly secure the fulfillment of the 1984 production and sales plan. The commission also reviewed the increase in the variety and quality of consumer goods, as well as the commissioning of new, scheduled production.

The task of the Ministry of Agriculture is to secure the delivery of tobacco and geranium plants according to defined technical conditions and standards. The Ministry of Trade must take efficient measures to fully organize the sales of beer, oil, macaroni, and margarine.

The commission reviewed the work done on the construction of irrigation networks in Artashat Rayon during the 11th 5-Year Plan. During the past 3 years, 523 hectares of vineyards have been established, about 60 hectares over the plan. The appropriate ministries and departments, along with the rayon agro-industrial association council, have aimed toward completion of agricultural and technical works and toward the irrigation of lands and the reconstruction of irrigation networks. Due to the reconstruction of Artashat Canal, an additional 9,000 hectares of land are being irrigated.

However, as the session of the commission noted, due to the non-realization of agrotechnical measures, the Artashat Rayon farms are not fulfilling the plans for production and procurement of grapes.

The fulfillment of annual targets for the reconstruction of irrigation networks on 3,000 hectares, including land served by Gakhdzrashen and Lanchazat pumping stations, is not being met by the Main Administration for Water Resources Construction. The work done on the reclamation of marshes is also not sufficient. Due to the high level of ground water, vineyards are being harmed on some farms and creating difficulties in agricultural work.

The commission urged the republic's Agriculture and Food Industry Ministries and the Artashat Rayon Agro-Association Council to take additional measures for the cultivation of lands, the care and protection of plants, and the use of chemicals, to realize the mechanization of production in a timely, organized way, and to fulfill the 1984-85 plans and the entire 5-year plan for the establishment of vineyards and procurement of grapes.

The task set for the Main Administration of Water Resources Construction was to assimilate 1,400 hectares of new land, including 440 hectares in Artashat Sovkhoz by 1990. Corresponding recommendations were also made to the Land Reclamation and Water Resources Ministry, the Armenian State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment to Agriculture and the Institute for Outlining Irrigation Networks for the Assimilation of New Lands in Artashat Rayon and the Acceleration of Irrigation and Reclamation Works. The commission also reviewed other issues and adopted corresponding decisions.

GORYAZHIN REPORTS ON RSFSR FARM DEVELOPMENTS

LD241037 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0800 GMT on 24 July carries an 8-minute report by Venyamin Alekseyevich Goryazhin, first deputy RSFSR minister of agriculture, on harvest work in the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone. Goryazhin reports that farms in the region are busy gathering feed. The weather this year has not been of the best; there was hot dry weather in the spring and the first half of June, when the crop was forming, and prolonged rains have set in at the beginning of the mass feed harvest. Despite this, the state of feed crops is good for the most part. By the end of the second 10-day period of July, perennial grasses from 4.5 million hectares of the zone, or two-thirds of the sown area, had been cut. Grass mowing is nearly complete in Vladimir, Leningrad, Pskov, Moscow and a number of other oblasts. The Orel, Kirov, Kostroma, Perm and Arkhangelsk Oblasts are lagging behind; a little over half the area has been covered there.

Goryazhin says: "So far, the volume of feed procurement is not satisfactory. So far, only 3.9 quintals of feed units per standard head of livestock has been procured, or 23 percent of the plan. About 2 million metric tons of hay has been procured, or 34 percent of the planned volume. This is somewhat lower than last year's level. Farms of Arkhangelsk, Gorkiy and Sverdlovsk Oblasts and the Chuvash ASSR are below the average for feed procurement. Some managers tend to explain away the lag in feed procurement by reference to weather conditions; however, these excuses are contradicted by the experience of front-ranking farms, which have set a high level of organization against the bad weather, are maneuvering skillfully with machinery and technology, and are using every hour of good weather productively; they are striving for high productivity of use of the workforce and machinery."

Goryazhin reports that in the zone, there is a large reserve of feed in natural grasses and grasses on verges and elsewhere, which must be used to the full. Individual farms in the zone have already started the harvest of grain crops. The prospects are hopeful, according to specialists.

Goryazhin says: "However, the grain harvest will be a difficult one. On many areas, the grain crops have lodged, and on individual areas the plants are stunted." Goryazhin says that machine operators must make every effort to gather the crop without losses. Machinery and storage areas have been well prepared in most areas. Goryazhin says: "For the sake of objectivity, it must be noted that some farms are behind on the preparation of machinery and equipment for the harvest. We are especially concerned at the low level of readiness of grain combines and other machinery on farms in Pskov, Kostroma, Kirov, Novgorod and Perm Oblasts. Corresponding measures have now been adopted there, and this work will be completed in the very near future."

Goryazhin says that animal husbandry accounts for 63 percent of the zone's agricultural output. In the first half of the year, as compared with the last, the numbers of all kinds of livestock and poultry have increased, losses of stock have fallen, and productivity of the animals has risen. Compared with last year, meat production has risen by eight percent, milk by two percent, and eggs by four percent. The 6-month animal husbandry production procurement plan has been overfulfilled. The state has been sold 170,000 metric tons of meat, 213,000 metric tons of milk and 500 million eggs above plan.

UKRAINE REPORTS ON GRAIN TRANSPORTATION

AU241522 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1315 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Text] The traffic on the Ukraine's grain routes is becoming increasingly intense. In transporting grain from the field to the granary, an important role belongs to the Selkhoztekhnika State Committee which has assigned 25,000 trucks to the task. Since the beginning of the harvest, truck drivers have already delivered 1 million metric tons of valuable freight to their destination points.

The kolkhozes and sovkhozes are being actively assisted by their partners in the agro-industrial complex. To guarantee the technical performance of trucks, 600 mobile repair shops have been formed, and 6,500 tank trucks have ensured the supplies of fuel and lubricants. The good organization of labor, based on the brigade method, helps utilize equipment efficiently. Nearly 3,000 subunits are operating in accordance with one single order, and 155 subunits are operating in line with collective contracts from farms. The drivers of the Ukrainian Selkhoztekhnika State Committee have pledged to truck this season at least 6 million metric tons of grain.

REPORT ON EXPERIMENTS ABOARD ORBITAL COMPLEX

LD241211 Moscow TASS in English 1130 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 24 TASS -- The Soviet space crew, including Leonid Kizim, Vladimir Solovyev, Oleg Atkov, Vladimir Dzhanibekov, Svetlana Savitskaya and Igor Volk continuue planned work aboard the Salyut-7 - Soyuz T-11 - Soyuz T-12 orbital complex.

The schedule of the sixth day of the joint flight includes medical, biological and technological studies, the preparation of instruments and equipment for the upcoming experiments, and also physical exercises. The schedule leaves room for rest as well.

A scheduled series of experiments is carried out on the "Tavria" installation today with the aim of electrophoretic separation of different biological specimens at zero-gravity. One of the chambers of the installation is busy purifying a biologically active anti-infectious substance obtained by means of gene engineering, while the second is extracting a super-pure specimen from the antigen of a flu virus with a view to the production of high-efficiency vaccines and sera. The "Tavria" installation incorporates some new systems and equipment which are essentially a prototype of future semi-automatic installations for space biotechnology.

Another series of experiments, called "electrotopograph," has been inaugurated within the framework of the program for space materials study. The objective of the experimental work is to study the dynamics of changes in the characteristics of different materials exposed to a comprehenisve influence of space factors, and also to try out methods for diagnosing their state directly aboard the orbital complex. Composite materials and their individual components are used as specimens for experiments alongside model materials. As compared with previous series of similar experiments the time of specimens' exposure to outer space has been extended, and the photofilm used in the experiments features a higher degree of sensitivity to electric field.

According to telemetric data, the flight of the orbital complex proceeds normally. The cosmonauts are in good health and feeling well.

LAUNCHING OF NEW EARTH SATELLITE COSMOS-1583

LD250742 Moscow TASS in English 0712 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 25 TASS -- The Soviet Union launched another satellite in the "Cosmos" series on July 24.

"Cosmos-1583" carries scientific equipment to continue space exploration.

Its flight path has the following parametres: Initial period of revolution -- 90.1 minutes; maximum distance from earth (apogee)-- 388 kilometres; minimum distance (perigee) -- 209 km; inclination -- 72.9 degrees.

Besides the scientific equipment, the sputnik carries a radio system for precisely measuring the orbit's parametres, and a radiotelemetry system to beam data about the operation of the instruments and scientific equipment back to earth.

The satellite's on-board equipment is functioning normally. A computer center on the ground is processing the information transmitted by the satellite.

JOURNAL ON ROLE OF WWII OPERATION BAGRATION

LD241309 Moscow TASS in English 1147 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 24 TASS -- The Soviet military journal COMMUNIST OF THE ARMED FORCES has condemned the attempts made by certain Western historians to give a distorted view of events that took place on the eastern front forty years ago.

Analysing in its July issue Western publications on a Belorussian offensive operation, codenamed Bagration, the journal calls attention to the tendentious attempts made to belittle its importance.

Here are two figures showing the real magnitude of this operation (June-August, 1944): As a result of their offensive Soviet troops routed about 70 Hitlerite divisions and advanced 600 kilometres west.

Nor it is true that the rapid advance of Soviet troops was made possible by the disembarkation of allied expeditionary forces in France, the journal writes. In fact it was the other way around. It was operations by Soviet troops that facilitated the landing of allied forces in Normandy. At the beginning of June 1944 the Soviet Army was confronting 4.3 million enemy troops while the Western allies in France, Belgium and Poland only 526,000.

During the Belorussian operation, more than thirty new divisions were transferred to the Soviet-German front. Twenty-eight more fascist formations arrived there in September. Only four divisions were removed from the Soviet-German front, not to be transferred to the western front, but to be reformed.

Nor are there any grounds for the assertion that the success of the Belorussian offensive was made possible by the deflection of the German airforce to the western front, which allegedly gave the Russians complete domination in the air.

At the beginning of June 1944 there were 3,200 fascist airforce planes on the Soviet-German front, as against only 160 enemy planes on the western front. In the months that followed their number on the western front increased, not because they were moved there from the Soviet-German front, but due to the weakening of Germany's anti-aircraft defences.

"Of course, the disembarkation of allied troops in Normandy and their subsequent actions in the territory of France," the Soviet journal writes, "were a contribution to the common cause of the anti-Hitler coalition. The position of fascist Germany grew worse... But the summer offensive of Soviet troops contributed more to the success of the Western allies than the actions of the Armed Forces of the USA and Britain to the victories of the Soviet Army".